THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1943 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 146

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Policewoman Post Filled; King Visits Washington; Nazis Restrict Shipping

The World's Day—May 18, 1943

Boston: Mrs. Bohmbach Heads Women's Bureau

Appointment of Mrs. Irene Bohmbach to headBoston's first Women's Bureau and to train and assign the 10 new policewomen soon to be named wasannounced today by Acting Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh. Mrs. Bohmbach, wife of a police detective sergeant, has been a policewoman herself for 22 years. [Page 2.]

Substations for the payment of poll and other taxes, and water bills were opened today for the convenience of ratepayers in the Municipal Building, Vine Street, Roxbury, and the Municipal Building, Broadway, South Boston. Merritt Thompson, City Collector, said they will be open from 12 noon until 3 p. m. today, tomorrow, and Thursday.

Uncle Sam's modern Paul Revere—Ralph W. Carney—speaking at the annual meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today warned Americans that they must go all-out in their support of the war if they want victory over the Axis. [Page 5.]

Boston and Maine Railroad today announced changes in rail schedules, effective Sunday, for commuter and through trains. New timetables will be ready for distribution on Friday. [Page 2.]

Preparation to lease-lend teachers after the war and to establish an international office of education should be made now, according to Miss Lillian de Lissa, Principal of Gypsy Hill Training College, London. [Page 2.]

Washington: King to Confer With Roosevelt

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada arrived here for conferences with Prime Minister Churchill of Britain and President Roosevelt on new steps in the war.

Capt. Joseph Foss, United States Marine Corps Reserve, who has shot down a record bag of 26 Japanese planes, received the Congressional Medal of Honor from President Roosevelt. He was cited for "outstanding heroism and courage" as executive officer of a Marine fighting squadron at Guadalcanal.

Present point values of processed foods will remain unchanged through May, the OPA announced, adding an appeal to consumers to shop early in the month, early in the week, and early in the day to reduce store congestion.

President Roosevelt declared, on the eve of the vote in the House, that the modified Ruml tax plan would unjustly enrich thousands of taxpayers in the higher brackets.

Maj. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem has been appointed Acting Chief of the Armored Force, the War Department announced, succeeding Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, assigned to London as Commanding General of American troops in the European theater.

William Green, A. F. of L. President, said he favored a pay raise for the miners, but that all controversies should be settled peacefully through appropriate Government agencies. His press conference statement followed the A. F. of L. Executive Council reaffirmation of labor's no-strike pledge.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech to a joint session of Congress tomorrow will be delivered in the House Chamber at about 12:30 p. m., Eastern War Time, House officials said, British sources said the Prime Minister will speak from notes, probably for about 20 minutes, as he did on the occasion of his first address to Congress on Dec. 26, 1941.

With the threat of another coal production tieup dispelled until the end of May, the National War Labor Board met on the soft-coal dispute and apparently decided to stand pat on its position that John L. Lewis must recognize its authority.

Europe: Germans Restrict Shipping Off Norway

Germans clamp down on shipping off the southeastern coast of Norway. Suspicious ships traveling between the Swedish border and Langesund Fjord will be fired upon without warning, under a new German decree, and ships are forbidden to approach within 175 yards of any vessel at anchor in the restricted zone.

Admiral Jean Esteva, whose whereabouts have been a mystery since the fall of Tunis, has arrived in Vichy by plane and has been received by Marshal Pétain, according to the Vichy Radio.

New Soviet Minister to Mexico is Constantine A. Oumansky, former Russian Ambassador to the United States. He succeeds Alexeievitch Fediushine, who has been recalled for reasons of health.

Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, is reported to have arrived in Kuibyshev en route to Moscow with a message from President Roosevelt to Premier Stalin.

Labor deportations to Germany from France have been practically halted by women of France who have thrown themselves across the tracks in front of locomotives in protest, according to Fernand Grenier, former Communist Deputy who recently joined the Fighting French in London.

National: Eighth Subchaser Goes to Brazil Navy

The United States Navy will turn over a 110-foot subchaser to the Brazilian Navy in a brief ceremony at Miami May 19. The vessel will be the eighth of its type to be transferred to the Brazilian Navy at Miami under Lend-Lease terms.

Judge Marvin Jones, head of the United States delegation meeting at Hot Springs, Va., was nominated by unanimous vote of the Steering Committee to be permanent chairman of the United Nations Food Conference. The nomination must be ratified by the conference itself. Judge Jones had been designated temporary chairman by President Roosevelt.

The "big inch" pipeline running from Texas to Illinois to relieve the Eastern Seaboard oil shortage was broken by the Arkansas River flood, War Emergency Pipelines, Inc., disclosed.

Launching of the Liberty Ship John L. Motley, named for an American historian and diplomat of that name, is scheduled at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., Baltimore, Md.

Canada: Nixon Succeeds Conant in Ontario

Harry Corwin Nixon has succeeded Gordon Conant as Ontario's premier, Premier Conant having resigned, it is said, from exhaustion due to overwork. He recommended that Mr. Nixon be asked to succeed him.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 In Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, May 18, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	16
Financial Pages	12, 13
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	14
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	10
Protective Prayer (With French Translation)	
Today's Woman	8
Vermont Letter	5
Women's Club Activities	5
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	4
Classified	13
Hotel-Resort (grouped)	9

Weather Predictions

Showers, Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:31 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:50 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:32 p. m. and ends Thursday at 4:50 a. m.

'Charge' Customers Work for Big Store

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 18 (AP)—One department store has circumvented the labor shortage problem neatly—it is hiring its customers.

Plagued with the problem of help, the store inserted in statements to charge account customers a suggestion they could find jobs to fit almost any amount of their spare time.

"It worked," said Advertising Manager Maurice Hirsch happily. "We've obtained some really capable spare-time sales help."

Hoop-la in Washington

Come one! Come all! If you want to get a reporter's private opinion of the three-ring circus going on in Washington, be sure to read Richard L. Strout's Intimate Message on the first page of the second section.

Chilean Denies Japan's Claims On Tokyo Raid

Witness refutes charges that U. S. planes turned their machine guns on Rising Sun Capital.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

An eyewitness of the raid on Tokyo brought to Boston today a flat denial that Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle and his carrier-launched planes turned their machine guns on the City. Japan had made this charge as justification for shooting some of the American fliers whom they later captured in China.

Mario Planet, News Editor of La Hora in Santiago, Chile, told his story as newspapermen met a party of nine visiting Latin-American journalists at the Copley-Plaza, Boston.

The group was unanimous in its judgment that what they had seen in war plants across the nation assured defeat of the Axis. Renato Silva of El Mercurio in Santiago, Chile, spoke this conviction for his colleagues.

Señor Planet saw the raid from a small hill outside the Chilean Legation in Tokyo, and remained three months afterward before being repatriated.

Japanese Cocksure

"I was standing in the doorway of the Chilean Legation," Señor Planet said, "when the ack-ack began to bark. Japanese from nearby houses told me it was only a drill. They were cocksure that Tokyo could not be bombed.

"It was 10 minutes before the sirens began to wail. Either the defense system was disorganized or the authorities themselves did not take the raid seriously at first. Then we saw three American planes, and the Japanese who had been so nonchalant began to run around in circles.

"It was marvelous to watch the way the low-flying planes dodged in and out, neatly side-stepping the antiaircraft fire. It was like skaters on ice weaving through flaming upright poles. The Japanese guns were unable to lower their lines of fire enough to catch the American planes. The bombers stayed over the City for 20 minutes. It was 12:30 on a clear, sunny day when we heard the raid begin."

Fire Bombs Used

Asked about damage done to Tokyo, Señor Planet said the Japanese did not permit any foreigners to see. Fire bombs constituted the main load of the attackers, both because they were light for the long ocean flight and because Tokyo's wood and paper structures were more vulnerable to incendiaries than to explosives.

A factor that favored the Japanese was the absence of wind on that day, April 18, 1942. Had there been a high wind, Señor Planet said, Tokyo might have been razed in large measure.

The attack was concentrated on industrial districts of the City. One of the main targets lay in the direction of Yokohama. The

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Americans Take Main Ridge on Attu; Loss of Dams a German Catastrophe; House Defeats Ruml Pay-Go Tax Plan

Bill now goes to House-Senate conference in endeavor to find compromise bill.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Under threat of a presidential veto and by the narrow margin of 8 votes, the House today, for the third time, refused to accept the full forgiveness feature of the Ruml skip-a-year tax plan.

By its action, the House rejected the Senate-approved 100 per cent abatement version of the bill which President Roosevelt, in a letter to legislative leaders yesterday, indicated he would veto.

The House voted, 194 to 204, to reject a Parliamentary motion to send the pay-as-you-go tax bill to conference with instructions for its spokesmen to accept the Senate bill which embodies the 100 per cent forgiveness feature.

Vote Close

So close was the result that the vote hung in the balance till the very end. Four members voted "present" when their names were called.

When the House voted on the matter May 4, the vote against the 100 per cent forgiveness feature was 106 to 102, a margin of only four votes. This was doubled today.

Had today's motion carried in the House, instead of being rejected, ratification and final legislative approval of the Ruml Plan with the 100 per cent forgiveness feature would have been a mere formality.

As it is now, a new step intervenes.

Joint Conference

The bill will go to an uninstructed conference committee of the House and Senate, which will endeavor to compromise differences.

Today's action, even now, does not necessarily spell final defeat for the 100 per cent forgiveness version of the Ruml plan.

Republicans believe they can deadlock the conference negotiations and force the conferees to return for instructions. This would open the way for another vote on the total abatement issue.

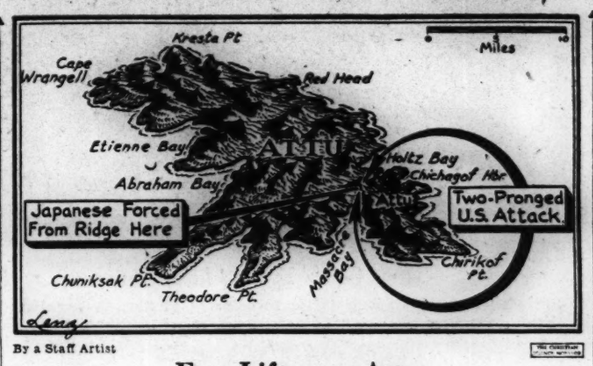
Prior to the vote, there was a brief hour of debate introduced by a parliamentary arrangement that paved the way for today's showdown.

Doughton Motion Approved

The House first granted unanimous consent to a motion by Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to take the original House bill from the table and send it to conference.

In a privileged motion, Representative Harold Knutson (R) of

Continued on Page 9, Column 3



By a Staff Artist

Fog Lifts on Attu

First details of fighting on Attu Island, just released by the Navy, show that American forces made two landings and are now engaged in a pincers movement to cut off the island's eastern end. So far as is known, the Japanese have been in possession only of this section of the rugged outpost.

Restoration of Tunisia Supplants Axis Looting

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

TUNIS, Tunisia, May 18—As the United Nations work out moves made possible by conclusion of the North African campaign they are simultaneously engaged in helping in the restoration of Tunisia.

They began when trucks laden with flour, sugar, powdered milk, tea, and vegetables entered the city close behind tanks on the first day of Allied possession. Since then they have brought in a daily average of 160 tons—mainly foodstuffs, but also clothing, soap and other supplies unobtainable here.

Already the bread ration has been increased 250 to 500 grams daily and in a short time it is expected to abolish bread-ration cards altogether.

Bizerte does not present the same immediate supply problem because about two thirds of that city's residential buildings have been shattered and only a few civilians were still in this important naval citadel to greet Americans who battered their way in.

Bizerte Reduced

The Germans turned Bizerte into a powerfully defended stronghold and nearly all civilians were evacuated. The Allies reduced it—which meant reducing it to ruins—prior to and during the brilliant speedy action by which the Americans captured it.

The Allies are now helping the French establish rest centers for thousands of persons who have lost their homes in Bizerte, Sfax, Sousse, Gabès, and other war-stricken places until these have been at least partially rebuilt.

Living conditions in Tunisia are bound to continue abnormal for some time to come but a long-range program of reconstruction has been drawn up and a start made with it in areas concerned directly the Axis is ousted from them.

Thievery by Axis

The Allies' immediate plan is to provide relief that will tide the population over until the next harvest is garnered in mid-June. Supplies are being put on the open market by the inter-Allied Economic Board through the medium of French authorities.

German-Italian pillage, which took many forms, is held responsible for the food crisis expected until June.

United States Army authorities say the Germans exported a year's reserve of two of the most important Tunisian staple products—wheat and olive oil. They left barely enough for current needs of the civilian population after occupation troops had been cared for. Living, therefore, has been on a very low scale and on the verge of general undernourishment during the past six months for all persons who could not afford to patronize the "black market."

The Arabs, whose Bey was dethroned by Gen. Henri Giraud on account of his pro-Axis sympathies, has been active on this market.

Long lines of Arabs have been standing outside banks during the past few days to turn in their accumulations of Vichy-issued francs in return for fresh Tunisian currency. In these lines I saw hardly any Europeans.

Tunis presents a great contrast to the tumbled ruins of Bizerte for which the Americans had to fight hard. Taking Tunis was a "push-over" because the Germans planned to withdraw from the city and not defend it seriously, and the British First Army's advance was so rapid they did not have time to withdraw according to plan. Those who did get out were speedily rounded up and taken to prisoners of war camps.

As a result of Allied bombing a few buildings in the main centers

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Ruhr's industries and German morale hit in RAF bombing of Western Germany.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 18—The British Air Force's devastating blow against the West German water supply will have far-reaching effects not only upon the Ruhr's industrial output, but also upon general German morale, which already has been showing itself highly susceptible to bombings which have brought the realization that no frontier fortifications can prevent Germany itself from being laid waste.

Destruction of the containing walls of the Möhne, and Eder dams, situated between Soest and Kassel, is, according to turbine experts recently working on Möhne dam, the greatest German catastrophe since the beginning of war.

Dortmund is only 30 miles from the Möhne dam, Bochum 40 miles and Essen 47, while Eder dam, claimed to be the largest in Europe, is within a short distance of Kassel.

Vital Part of System

These dams have been a vital part of West Germany's industrial system, not only for power, but also as far as inland waterway communications are concerned.

The May 16 action will not only seriously affect supplies of water to coal, coke, and other furnaces but it will affect the big locomotive factories at Kassel—the Henschel works.

It will thus deal a blow at the Reich's already vulnerable railroad system, as well as prevent shipment along important stretches of the Ems-Dortmund and Elbe-Eder canals, which are essential parts of the inland waterways system, linking the Ruhr with Northern Germany.

All this is apart from the tremendous devastation which the flooding of millions of gallons of water into a whole area is likely to produce.

Heart of German Industry

This is a new kind of blow at the enemy's war effort. While the Germans have attempted to disperse factories elsewhere, the Ruhr still remains the heart of industrial Germany.

It was until recently still supplying 70 per cent of Germany's iron and steel demands, and millions of tons of coal annually.

Nor can it be any great satisfaction to the Germans to have transferred certain war factories elsewhere further from Allied air bases, since this eastward move, carried out with great difficulty and expense, has not prevented

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

U. S. Army bombers fly 1,000 miles across the Pacific to attack Wake Island.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American forces have captured a strongly defended ridge on Attu, and Liberator bombers, ranging more than 1,000 miles from their base, have attacked Japanese-held Wake Island.

The first-mentioned development is of considerable significance. The captured ridge may have been the main center of Japanese resistance on Attu. The reconquest of the rocky northern outpost now seems assured.

First details of the fog-shrouded Aleutians operations have just been disclosed by Navy Secretary Frank Knox. According to Mr. Knox, two landings were made on the north and south sides of the eastern end of the island on May 11. The Japanese who opposed the landings apparently were beaten quickly and most of the remainder of the island's garrison fled to a central ridge. It is this ridge that now has been taken.

The island is less than five miles wide at its eastern end. In capturing the Japanese-held height, Americans advancing from both the north and south presumably have joined forces.

Little is known, as yet, about the raid on Wake Island. It was carried out by Army bombers, possibly based in Hawaii, on May 15 and bad weather prevented observation of results.

News of these developments in the Pacific came as intense feeling mounted against the Japanese for the torpedoing of a brilliantly lighted Australian hospital ship. Victims of the cowardly attack numbered 299.

Meanwhile, the great aerial offensive against Europe goes on with almost the relentless continuity of a ticking clock, which, in fact, is what the constant thud of bombs must now suggest to the Axis peoples as Hitler's hour runs out. Southern Germany, France, and Belgium have been attacked in new overnight raids; Bordeaux, Lorient, and the U-boat base at Keroman, France, have been bombed by daylight, and a hard blow has been struck at the Sardinian port of Alghers.

Aerial reconnaissance has disclosed a great trail of destruction and panic in the wake of the flood waters let loose by the blasting open of two German dams on the night of May 16. Railways have been torn up, bridges swept away, and vital hydroelectric power stations destroyed. There is even one unconfirmed report that rioting has broken out in much-bombed Duisburg, one of the towns inundated. The spectacular attack which wrecked these two dams may turn out to be worth more to the Allied cause than the annihilation of several Axis divisions.

The Nazis have taken acute cognizance of the combined aerial and psychological offensive now being directed at Italy. They have "assured" their Italian allies that they never will desert them. It is extremely doubtful whether this will lessen Italy's apprehension or increase its enthusiasm for the war. But it would be unwise to assume that Italy is ready to fall into Allied hands like a ripe grape. The Italians may prove to be much more formidable defending their own soil than they were as soldiers of conquest in Africa or Russia.

Food Conference Reinstates Co-operation Among Nations

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 18—The method of settling international disputes by conference instead of by war was formally reinstated in the world today.

It was reinstated here at the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture by the representatives of 45 free countries who are meeting to put world co-operation back to work.

From today's opening session of the conference, the United Nations for the first time emerged as more than an aim. It became in fact a co-operative entity. It was an organization as a means of continuing collaboration by the heads of the 45 delegations acting as the executive committee.

Primarily, this Conference is seeking to bring world agriculture into a state of prosperous balance in order that there may be less famine in the face of plenty and fewer surpluses in one part of the world in the face of grave underconsumption in another.

Looks to Future

Thus its plans look to the future, but its immediate, concrete act is to bring into being an initial political organization of the United and Associated Nations—the nations which will control the world after the Axis is defeated. In the view of one of its most influential delegates, this Conference, bringing together the representatives of all the Allied Governments for the first time since the signing of the Declaration of Washington, Jan. 1, 1942 establishing the United Nations, represents the first concerted attempt to lay the groundwork of the post-war world.

"The United Nations," he explained in pointing up the largest importance of the meeting, "must concern themselves with those fundamental questions of common interest. Such a question is the problem of food. Appetite and hunger, these are not the characteristics of one nation rather than another. Here, then, is a field of action, of peaceful action, in which all peaceable nations can co-operate.

"And the habit of co-operation,

Continued on Page 9, Column 5

Italy's Alliance With Germany Brought to Stage of Crisis

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 18—Rumors as to the probable abdication of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy are coming in thick and fast as the Germans are engaged in intensified preparations for meeting the expected Allied second front.

The rumors have surrounded an Italian Cabinet meeting reported to have been in nonstop session from Saturday morning until Monday. This meeting was attended by Premier Mussolini, King Victor Emmanuel, and the new Invasion Committee. The committee consists of Marshals Yugo Cavallero, Emilo De Bono, Enrico Caviglia, and Rodolfo Graziani.

It is significant that during the past week the Germans have said little about their Italian Allies, while the Italians in all their pronouncements haven't mentioned one word regarding any help they hope to receive from the Germans.

In fact there are unconfirmed reports that Mussolini asked for German help both during his latest conference with Hitler, and since, but without success.

Withdrawal of Gestapo

The Germans appear to be withdrawing some of their Gestapo from Italy, as part of a general recall of this terrorizing force from occupied countries so as to be prepared against any possible "ugly scenes" within the Reich itself.

This coincides with a number of neutral reports regarding the general unrest which has shown itself in outspoken criticisms by Germans against the Nazi regime in many bombed areas, especially the Ruhr.

Since continuous Allied air raids must now be expected, Heinrich Himmler, the Gestapo chief, will certainly require more of his men to control things at home, especially as general morale has lowered following the Tunis catastrophe.

Under these conditions it is natural that the question is being asked in the press here whether Germany intends to leave Italy in the lurch. Obviously Germany would like to do all possible to help its partner since an Italian

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

World 'Freedom From Want' Their Goal

© Harris and Ewing

United States Delegates at United Nations Food Conference

The United States delegates to the United Nations Food Conference. Left to right (seated): Murray D. Lincoln, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; Miss Josephine Schain, and Judge Marvin Jones, Chairman. Standing, left to right: Paul H. Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture; W. L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service.

Attu Island:

The capture of the Japanese-held ridge on Attu was announced in Washington by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

United States troops advancing north and south across the east-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

N. E. Honors the Men Of the Merchant Marine

Men of the merchant marine—those unsung heroes of the war who run the gauntlet of enemy submarines and dive-bombing planes in order to deliver tanks, guns, ammunition and food for the armed forces and the United Nations—today received the plaudits of New England in widely spread talks by authorities on shipping.

It was a part of the observance of Maritime Week, approved by nation, state, and municipal authorities, and fairly bulging with events and programs featuring the merchant marine and those men who make up the crews—a "song" indeed to long overlooked heroes who did and are doing their bit silently but effectively.

Boston's contribution to this movement, as a great seaport, was the arrangement for addresses in 48 high and intermediate schools today, all linked up with the merchant marine and "I am an American" movement. World War Number One veterans are due to speak in 44 of the schools, and John F. Fitzgerald, former Mayor and now a member of the Boston Port Authority in four schools.

Mr. Fitzgerald will present H. C. Collisan, a member of the Merchant Marine, with a service bar with a star in it which indicates that he has participated in enemy action and that a ship has gone down under him.

Boston the Birthplace

The speakers stressed the fact that Boston was the Birthplace of American trade, the American merchant marine, and the shipbuilding industry, and that port joined with the rest of the nation in observing Maritime Week, and on next Saturday—May 22—National Maritime Day, proclaimed by President Roosevelt to commemorate the sailing from Savannah, Ga., on May 22, 1819, of the steamer Savannah, first steam-propelled craft to make a trans-Atlantic crossing.

Attention was focussed on the rich heritage of shipping that belongs to Boston and dates back to the first vessel to be constructed for trade exchange, a 30-ton craft named "Blessing of the Bay," built in Medford in 1631. From this humble start developed the maritime fame of New England, and about a century ago the tall, stately masts of New England clipper ships were familiar sights on the seven seas and Yankee skippers were well-known in all the world's important seaports. These ships were built chiefly in Boston and the East Boston shipyards of Donald McKay attained world renown.

Boston men are today manning vital merchant ships that are serving as important auxiliaries for the Army and Navy, even as their forefathers blazed glorious trails over the farflung ocean highways.

Still Carry On

And other men whose ancestors worked with hammer and adz fashioning sleek hulls back in the days when Boston Harbor was a forests of masts, still carry on their skilled craftsmanship in near-by shipyards constructing what is the finest and fastest Navy and merchant marine the world has ever known, the speakers pointed out.

Today the merchant fleet faces its supreme test. And the ships of our Victory Fleet, resembling gray ghosts in their war paint, are plodding the supply routes of the world—unafraid and unmindful of the dangers lurking underseas and in the air, intent on delivering the goods. These ships are meeting the test, declared the speakers

It is a privilege to hail these men of indomitable courage as fellow Americans. Each day their importance grows. Daily their service becomes more essential, and once peace comes and victory is ours, the American merchant marine must assume an equally important role—that of rebuilding a disrupted world and restoring an indispensable commerce, pointed out the speakers.

Ships will have the prime role in remaking a new world that will evolve once hostilities have ceased, they declared. The American flag will flutter from the world's greatest fleet of commerce vessels. We must use shipping and sea lanes to advantage, obtain, and hold our share of the world's commerce, they declared.

Latin-American Journalists on Boston Visit

By a Staff Photographer

They Come From Chile, Paraguay, and Cuba, to See the United States at War

Seated, left to right: Luis Silva, Director of El Sur, Concepción, Chile; Renato Silva, writer for El Mercurio, Santiago, Chile; Miguel de Marcos, columnist and political writer for the Diario de la Marina, Havana, Cuba, and Carlos Mersan, Acting Editor of La Tribuna, Asunción, Paraguay. Standing, left to right, Mario Vergara, of Ultima Noticias, Santiago, Chile; Mario Planet, Director of La Hora, Santiago, Chile; Jorge Marti, News Editor of El Mundo, Havana, Cuba; Jose Moreno Gonzalez, Director of the Ateneo Paraguayo, Asunción, and Luciano Gomez, Assistant Director of Press and Propaganda, Paraguay.

Knox Rallies All Faiths To Unity on Home Front

Unity on the home front was described by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox as the most important weapon in the Allies arsenal at this critical stage of the war in his address at the sixth annual dinner of the Massachusetts Conference of Christians and Jews in Boston last night.

Speaking before more than 1,000 guests at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, the Navy Secretary asserted "that now is the time that as a Nation we must exert our utmost strength as a unit, be we Catholics, Protestants or Jews," and warned that disunity and division may cost us complete victory.

"The war is now approaching the peak of its intensity," the Navy chief said. "We have broken down the outer bastions of the enemy; we are acquiring greater and greater dominaion of his lines of communication. The hour in which we shall strike at his main fortifications, both in Europe and Asia, draws near."

Test of Citizens at Home

Such a move will entail more casualties, greater expenditure of wealth, more restrictions, more strain and more sacrifices on the home front, all of which would severely test our self-control and poise, Secretary Knox told an audience that included Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin and Charles Francis Adams, himself a former Secretary of the Navy.

"These conditions are fertile soil for suspicion, disaffection, and recrimination," he continued. "If we are not careful, we shall blame each other—not our enemies—for our inconveniences. We would be blind indeed if we refused to see how dangerous a threat lies in this quarter."

The special attention which the Conference has paid to intergroup relations which would promote by education and demonstrable experience understanding of one another at home and abroad was cited by Mr. Knox as a step beyond the condescension and indifference which too frequently have become synonymous for tolerance.

Positive Tolerance Needed

"If we rest content with the type of negative tolerance which is mere indifference, it may crumble, especially in times of stress," he warned. "Our goal lies beyond in the realm of mutual understanding and appreciation of positive tolerance. We must arrive at this goal without losing the rich heritage which comes to us from all great religious faiths.

"The spiritual and intellectual values which sprang from the Churches became the foundation of modern democracy. Respect for the individual, the freedoms, truth, love—all these principles and virtues had their origin in ethics and theology. And these are the very roots of working democracy."

Brief remarks of greeting were extended to the guests by Victor A. Friend, Chairman of the Conference. Speakers were then introduced by Chief Justice John A. Higgins of the Massachusetts Superior Court.

B. & M. Road Plans Changes In Schedules

Change in schedules of commuter and through trains, ranging in time from a minute or two to as much as half to three-quarters of an hour in earlier or later departure, were announced today by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Effective next Sunday new timetables will be made available to the public at all Boston and Maine stations on Friday.

One of the principal changes is in both the eastbound and westbound schedules of the Pine Tree Limited. The railroad's announcement stated that the Boston and Maine streamliner will be taken out of service at the completion of its runs next Saturday night for its regular yearly overhaul prior to its being placed in service on its regular summer-time run as "The Mountaineer" to New Hampshire and White Mountain points. Commencing June 25, the removal of the streamliner for the summer months from its present service between Boston and Portland will result in several changes.

Commencing next Monday, the eastbound Pine Tree Limited will operate for the summer months over the Eastern Route of the Boston and Maine's Portland Division, replacing the streamliner. The eastbound Pine Tree will leave the North Station at 4:50 p. m. and with a single stop at Portsmouth, N. H., at 6:04 p. m., will arrive in Portland at 7:05 p. m.

The schedule of the Westbound Pine Tree Limited from Bangor to Portland and Boston has been advanced 20 minutes from Bangor to Portland, with comparable changes of from 10 to 15 minutes in its operation between Portland and Boston. It will arrive in Boston each week day at 2:15 p. m.

Commencing June 25, the westbound Pine Tree Limited will become a non-stop train between Portland and Boston and will be speeded up to arrive in Boston at 1:25 p. m.

An all-coach section will be operated between Portland and Boston, making the same stops as at present, but arriving in Boston at 2:15 p. m.

Another important change is in the service between Boston and Portsmouth. The 11:30 p. m. weekday train between Boston and Portsmouth now covered by the streamliner will be eliminated and passengers will be handled on a train leaving Boston at 12:30 a. m. for Portsmouth.

Theatergoers and others living along the Fitchburg Division between Boston and Fitchburg will have a later train than at present, with the last train leaving the North Station at 11:45 p. m., making local stops at Fitchburg.

The Mountaineer will commence operation on June 25 and with service being furnished by the streamliner will run every day except Mondays, the first stop northbound being at Sanbornville and the train, as in former seasons, operating to Littleton and Bethlehem.

Other through trains as well as local commuter service show changes of a minute to 15 minutes in some schedules to conform to summertime connections, some trains being operated a little earlier than at present, while others at various points on the system will be changed to operate later than at present.

Chilean Refutes Tokyo Charge Raiders Machine-Gunned City

Continued from Page 1

Chilean Legation had a view of this because it stood on one of the thoroughfares between the center of Tokyo and Yokohama, the seaport. Another industrial target lay to the north, across the Sumida River.

So confident were the Japanese they could not be bombed that their antiaircraft defenses were sparse or nonexistent except along the coast. The raid sent them scurrying to erect two rings of fire around the City, an inner ring encricling the Imperial Palace.

After the American planes had dropped their bombs, they lingered to take many pictures. Señor Planet said this cool defiance made the Japanese even angrier than the first shock of the attack.

Although the Japanese stoutly contended at first that not one of the attacking planes got away, two months later they admitted, in an inconspicuous official notice published in the newspapers, that all escaped from Japan but two were shot down over Japanese-occupied China. It is known that others were forced down in China and one in Siberia.

Chief effect of the raid, Señor Planet concluded, was psychological. It shook Japan's complacency at the center of its Pacific spider web.

Fourth Touring Group

The visiting Latin-American writers and editors are the fourth group to make a grand tour of this country and Canada. They are guests of the National Press Club and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington.

Since they left Miami April 22, they have visited 12 major cities in the United States and three in Canada. They are headed toward New York and Washington.

Speaking for their individual countries of Chile, Cuba, and Paraguay, the visitors reported overwhelmingly popular support for the Allied cause. Cuba is preparing troops for use wherever needed, said Jorge Marti, News Editor of El Mundo in Havana, and Miguel de Marcos, columnist of the Diario de la Marina.

Hotel Men Strike at Meal Tax; Urge $2 Head Tax as Substitute

Repeal of the 5 per cent meal tax on meals consting one dollar or over and substituting a $2 head tax on every person over 20 years of age was strongly urged by Massachustts Hotel representatives before the House Committee on Ways and Means today.

Branding the meal tax as "an ubiquitous piece of legislation" which is "a tremendous expense to hotels and restaurants, Herbert Chase, counsel for the Massachusetts Hotel Association, told the committee that the meal tax had produced the net revenue total of only $1,300,000 compared to the $2,500,000 estimate made by Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporation and Taxation, before the measure was adopted in the last hours of the 1941 legislative session.

Mr. Chase asserted that a $2 head tax would produce up to $5,800,000 if applied to every person over 20 years of age.

The hotel representative declared that if a test case were taken to the Supreme Judicial Court that Court undoubtedly would rule that the tax is unconstitutional because it is a tax on only a part of an industry and because the measure contained an improper delegation of legislative authority to the Tax Commissioner.

Commissioner Long was charged with improper administration of the meal tax law, being over zealous in collection of the taxes.

Several other hotel men appeared to favor repeal of the meal tax and substitution of a head tax, including Albert Rockwood, of Oyster Harbor.

Opposition to the proposed head tax was led by Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

"The head tax," he asserted, "would be a constable's paradise." By this remark he was referring to the charges assessed by constables for collection of delinquent poll taxes.

"On the basis of poll tax procedure most people would be presented with bills running from $40 to $100. A head tax is stupid. Our present tax structure is enough of a fantasia without it."

The taxpayers representative termed as "laughable" estimates that the head tax would produce nearly $6,000,000. He added that all figures point to an increase in the meal tax revenue this year to approximately $2,000,000. The head tax measure was also opposed by Harry Kalus, Legislative Agent for the City of Boston.

Auto Registrations Show 79,495 Drop

The Motor Vehicle Registry today reported a drop of 79,495 in the number of registered automobiles for the first quarter of this year compared with the first three months of last year.

At the beginning of April 721,046 vehicles were registered, a drop of 9.9 per cent from the total a year previously.

Policewoman Post Filled By Kavanagh

Mrs. Irene Bohmbach, for the past 22 years a policewoman in Boston, will head the group of 10 policewomen soon to be named by Acting Commissioner Thomas S. J. Kavanagh.

"She will be in charge," announced Captain Kavanagh today, "and by the first of June I expect to be able to make appointments of the other ten. This will constitute Boston's first Women's Bureau."

Captain Kavanagh, who is in Springfield today addressing a meeting of police chiefs, described Mrs. Bohmbach as "a very capable woman eminently well suited to handle this kind of a job."

The wife of Frank Bohmbach, police sergeant in charge of the South End Detective Bureau, Mrs. Bohmbach has had long experience at patrol and investigation, as well as in court procedure. She is thoroughly familiar with the 'teen-age-girl problem. A few years ago she passed the examination for detective sergeants with top honors. She studied law for four years at Northeastern University, took courses in social work at the Boston College School of Social Work, and has had business experience as well.

Other policewomen in Boston at present are: Mrs. Agnes Callahan, who patrolled with Mrs. Bohmbach; Mrs. Lillian Taylor engaged in junior police work and acting as secretary to Deputy Commissioner William J. Carey, police divisional inspector; Mrs. Margaret McHugh engaged in recovery of stolen property; and Miss Irene McAuliffe, matron of the house of detention for women.

Married Men Out Until All Available Single Men Are In

War Activities in New England

Married women who quit war jobs apparently because they are more interested in keeping their husbands from the draft than in helping the war effort, defeat their own ends, declared Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director of Selective Service, in a re-assertion today that women in war jobs prolong deferment of married men by releasing single men for military service.

In official notice to the State officer of the United States Employment Service and to at least two presidents of chambers of commerce in the State, Colonel Smith reminded them, that "induction of married men will take place only after all available single men not otherwise deferred are inducted."

"Since all married men with no children whose wives are able to work are now being reclassified to I-A without regard to the amount of the wife's earnings," he explained, "a wife who becomes employed will in no way hasten her husband's I-A classification.

"Men living in a bona fide family relationship with a child or children who were born on or before Sept. 14, 1942," he added, "are temporarily frozen in Class III-A and are not now available for military service. The wives of such men who become gainfully employed will in no way effect a change in their present III-A classification, and will also release single men for service, thus delaying the date when their husbands will be called."

Clarify War Games

Civilian defense volunteers taking part in the maneuvers throughout most of the State next Sunday received today a clarification of rules from the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, which stressed that wardens, auxiliary police and regular police will be subject to capture when sighted by the "enemy." Previous reports had been erroneously interpreted by some volunteers to mean that they would be ruled out of action when sighted by an umpire and not necessarily only by an "enemy."

Also, the entire time of the activation will not exceed two hours and 45 minutes, it was explained, correcting a previous report.

War Bond Rally

Bostonians will have a chance to set a record in sale of war bonds and stamps on Friday when the captured Japanese submarine is displayed on Tremont Street opposite West Street.

On its national tour, the exhibit has witnessed $22,000 in sales for every hour it has been on public view.

Captured intact after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the two-man submersible was sighted on a reef near the Island of Oahu across from the Harbor. Its officer was also captured; it has been assumed that the mechanic was lost at sea.

The craft weighed nearly 35 tons when captured; on tour, it has shed its torpedoes, demolition charge, and heavy storage batteries and motor; in their stead have been placed replicas of lighter material, to facilitate cartage. It is estimated that the craft had a cruising range of 150 miles, with no way to recharge the batteries while on cruise.

Two real-looking "Japanese" figures have been posted at the craft's battle stations by the War Savings Staff of the United States Treasury Department, which is sponsoring the exhibition.

Rescue Party

One of the highest ranking rescue parties recently decorated included a New Englander: Brig. Gen. Russell E. Randall, of Lynn, who studied at the University of New Hampshire and Massachusetts Institute of Technology before entering West Point.

Air Medals were recently awarded him as leader of the Army's Fighter Command in the western Caribbean; his superior, Maj. Gen. Hubert E. Harmon, Commander of the Sixth Air Force; Col. Walter W. Gross, commander of the Force's headquarters base; Lieut. Col. Hiette S. Williams, Jr., commander of a local fighter group and son-in-law of the late Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews; and Staff Sergeant Arthur P. Symons, crew chief of the amphibian piloted by the two generals.

Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, Caribbean Defense Commander, presented the medals because the crew had "conducted a search for a pilot who had been carried out to sea after parachuting from a disabled aircraft. A hazardous landing, requiring the highest degree of skill was accomplished in rough seas, darkness, and strong wind. After an extensive search from the airplane, the missing pilot was finally located floating in an exhausted condition."

World Office of Education Urged by British Educator

Preparation to lease-lend teachers as well as books and to establish an international office of education was advocated this morning by Miss Lillian de Lissa, principal of Gypsy Hill Training College, London.

All countries will have to cease thinking of teacher training in terms of their own needs and plan it in terms of a world society if the future peace is to endure, she declared in an interview at the College Club.

An international office which shall be a center for radiating educational ideas is the only road she foresees to the re-education that will be necessary in Europe. Miss de Lissa agrees with those who are convinced that we cannot go into Germany, for instance, as Britons or Americans or Poles to reteach Germans.

"Nothing can be imposed on one country by another," she said, "but at such a center the outstanding thinkers from all countries will come together to share their ideas of what the education of Europe should be." The best elements in Germany will respond, she believes.

History books will have to be rewritten, she commented, so that all countries will have the same basic facts minus any absurd race theories. There will have to be an international body to do this, she said, and the United States cannot stay out.

But, she emphasized, fear of another war should not be the chief motive in establishing such an organization. Rather should we think of the enormous possibilities of life which will come from this sharing of ideas. Who knows, she added, what social and spiritual development will come to the human race when it succeeds in adapting itself to its changed environment—a world neighborhood.

In the United States at the invitation of the Child Study Association, Miss de Lissa is now touring the areas where the child-care problem is acute, sharing the knowledge Britain has gained from its wartime care of children. She spoke last night at Pilgrim Hall and will speak tonight at 8 o'clock at Wheelock College in Brookline. Her schedule also includes talks at the Nursery Training School, 355 Marlborough Street, Thursday, 3 p. m., and at Wellesley College, Friday, at 7:30 p. m.

Armour Company Changes Plea, And Pays Fine of $500

Armour and Company, of Delaware, changed their plea to guilty of charges in an indictment involving maximum price regulations before Judge Francis J. W. Ford when the case was called for trial in the United States District Court today. A fine of $500 was imposed. Attorney F. E. Jennings entered the plea for the Corporation and paid the fine in cash.

Two other indictments against the Corporation and four of its employees stationed at branches in Massachusetts alleging violations and conspiracy to violate the maximum price regulations were dismissed on the recommendation of Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney. He stated that this was not a meat case nor did it involve the up-grading of meat nor the acceptance of money on the side in order to obtain more than the ceiling price for meat.

The issue involved the sale of butter tied in with sale of cold storage eggs, thereby constituting an evasion of the ceiling regulation, pointed out Mr. Gottlieb. The price of each of the products was below the ceiling price, he said, but the combination of both when the buyer did not want the eggs was, in effect, a price for butter that was in excess of the ceiling.

Every convenience and service to keep the home happy. Look under the classification wanted.

EASY TO FIND IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY **YELLOW PAGES**

PARENTS

seeking the right camp

A new service has been made available to you. Parents desiring assistance in selecting a camp to which to send a boy or girl this summer are invited to interview a representative of the School and Camp Section of the Advertising Department of The Christian Science Monitor at One, Norway Street, Boston.

May 20 and 21

10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Please inquire at information desk in the lobby or telephone for appointment

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Lieut. Comdr. Mildred H. McAfee, USNR, commanding officer of the Waves, will be the principal speaker at the graduation exercises of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, Volunteer Special Services at the Copley-Plaza ballroom at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

A talk on "Landscape Paintings" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Grand Jury Resumes Grove-Police Probe

Continuing its joint investigation of the Cocoanut Grove and police-conspiracy cases, the Suffolk County Grand Jury today interviewed a half dozen witnesses and received personal documents of Joseph F. Timilty, suspended Police Commissioner, and a package containing $37,370 from a safe deposit box belonging to the indicted Commissioner.

The Timilty effects were brought in to the jury room by Deputy Sheriff Harry I. Timilty, the Commissioner's brother, and Court Clerk William M. Prendible.

New Civic Training At Brookline High

Training that will enable students to contribute more effective service to Brookline High School and participate more intelligently in municipal and civic affairs has been drafted by Tyler Kepner, head of the department of social studies. The course is open to second, third, fourth, and fifth-year students on an elective basis and with full diploma credit given.

Class Night Committee

By a Staff Photographer

Radcliffe Girls Busy With Plans

Though they may not look it—being engaged at the moment merely in looking their most decorative for the camera—these young women at Radcliffe College are active members of the Class Night Committee. Left to right, they are: Margaret Cooke of New Kensington, Pa., Geraldine Cohn of New York, and Marion Gunn of Worcester, Mass.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers, Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Showers and cooler tonight and Wednesday forenoon; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine and Massachusetts: Showers tonight ending Wednesday forenoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight ending Wednesday forenoon; continued cooler in the north portion and cooler in the south portion tonight; cooler Wednesday forenoon.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers and continued warm tonight and Wednesday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:07 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Wednesday, 11:38 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

Senators Demand U. S. Regard Japan No. 1 Foe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Acting with the avowed intention of influencing the course of the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences on future war strategy, a small bloc of Senators is making vocal sharp demands that the United States concentrate its armed might against Japan as "No. 1 enemy" from now on.

A speech by the bloc's chief spokesman, Senator Albert B. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, demanding that the United States now begin to focus its offensives against Japan, precipitating a full-dress debate in the Senate yesterday as other Senators rose to defend the President's course of war strategy and plead for faith in the decisions of the American-British High Command.

A few hours after the debate subsided, the White House made copies of messages which President Roosevelt had sent to Premier Joseph Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek five days ago, thanking them for their congratulatory telegrams on the Allied victory in Tunisia. The message to China's Generalissimo expressed strong hope that an offensive against Japan would be launched "in the near future."

Dramatic Prologue

Senator Chandler, his views concurred in to a greater or lesser degree by a vocal minority of some 10 Senators largely from the ranks of the Military and Naval Affairs Committee, declared that from now on the job of defeating the Axis in Europe should be left to the British and Russians with the support only of lend-lease aid from the United States.

Senator Chandler's remarks provided a dramatic prologue for the Congress appearance on Wednesday of Winston Churchill who is scheduled to address an informal joint session of the House and Senate.

He contended that American military and naval power should be concentrated in support of China, "our most important partner" in the war against Japan. He did not say how the United States was to get help to China without some assistance from Britain including operations from India in reopening the Burma Road.

Senator Chandler and his colleagues argue that if the defeat of Japan is postponed until Hitler's forces in Europe have been vanquished, the United States will find itself abandoned by Britain and Russia and left to fight alone with depleted forces against a strongly entrenched Japan in the Pacific; they add that in such case the United States will go to the European peace table with vastly diminished influence.

There is no belief in official Administration quarters that these dire predictions will be borne out. Mr. Churchill has pledged full British aid in the defeat of Japan following the smashing of Nazi Germany; as for Russia, it is pointed out that the Soviet Union has more than its hands full to date in containing the sledge-hammer offensives launched by Hitler and has been glad to avoid a two-front war.

Messages to Leaders

The possibility that the Tunisian triumph would permit a somewhat larger concentration of forces against Japan has been foreseen by military observers here, and the inclusion of British commanders of Far Eastern Forces, including Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commanding the forces in India, in Mr. Churchill's conference entourage, has led to belief in the Capital that something more than a "holding war" against Japan was under Anglo-American contemplation here.

In this connection significance was seen in the President's message to General Chiang, in which he said:

"We hope in the near future to take together with your gallant army the initiative in Asia and bring to an end the war which you have for many years carried on successfully in spite of all difficulties."

To Stalin, President Roosevelt wrote in turn:

"Now that we have the initiative, it is reasonable to expect further successes on both the eastern and western fronts and further supplies, including air."

Senator Chandler, declaring that "promises will not do; we have to have performances," touched off a debate which revealed the long-smouldering opinion of a Senate minority that the war against Japan was being dangerously neglected and that the pleas of Generals Douglas MacArthur and Claire Chennault for more planes should receive larger attention.

Those who supported Senator Chandler, at least in some part, included Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri, Senator Millard Tydings (D) of Maryland, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington, Senator Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon, Senator Henrik Shipstead (R) of Minnesota, Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois and Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, who heads the Naval Affairs Committee.

Charges Aired

Included in the debate were charges that: "Russia has helped Japanese to obtain weather data that gives them a material advantage over American forces in the Aleutians; that Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, commanding American Air Forces in China, has had to cut his demands for 500 planes in half; that General MacArthur at a recent date had 75 fewer planes than he had one year previously, this last on the say-so of a group of Australian editors who appeared before a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a few days ago.

Senator Clark praised Mr. Churchill as an "orator and statesman" but asserted that the British Prime Minister had been "tragically unfortunate whenever he has tried to make military decisions both in the last war and in this one." Senator Tydings questioned whether America's top-ranking military and naval officers supported current Anglo-American strategy.

Senators, rising to the defense of the present war conduct, questioned Senator Chandler's opinion that the defeat of Hitler could be left henceforth to the British and Russians. Others then took issue with him by decrying "military intervention" by the Senate and pleading for trust in the President and chiefs of staff to adopt the course of military conduct best suited to the interests of American victory.

"I am willing to take my chances with Roosevelt when it comes to dealing with Churchill, Stalin or anybody else," Senator Scott Lucas (D) of Illinois, shouted.

Brazil Rubber Keeps Allies Rolling

Wide World

Interior View of Sao Paulo Rubber Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAO PAULO, Brazil—Not only is Brazil sending an army of rubber gatherers into the Amazon jungle to bring out from 50,000 to 75,000 tons of raw rubber this year, but also is making tires and other processed-rubber goods. Among the plants operating here 24 hours a day in three shifts is the Pirelli Rubber Company. Tires and rubber-insulated copper wire are shown stacked in the plant, ready for shipment to the United States or to Allied armies.

Army Trains in Task of Desert Warfare

By Donovan M. Richardson

Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DESERT TRAINING CENTER, Calif.—American troops moving out in unprecedented numbers to a dozen fronts are going conditioned and hardened as few non-professional soldiers ever have been. Not only have they had their "primary schooling" in the Army's 13 weeks of basic training; they have ordinarily been to at least one "high school" to learn a specialized military task, and often are graduates of three or four camp schools. On top of that they have been to such "colleges" as this Desert Center Theater of Operations, where they have had weeks, sometimes months, of "battle inoculation" and live-ammunition maneuvers.

This amazing proving ground for men and machines covers an area larger than the State of Massachusetts and is particularly designed to separate the soldier finally from the "softnesses of civilian life." The newspapermen who have been covering "battle-condition" maneuvers here for two days can testify that it does just that. As Maj. Gen. C. H. White, commanding this theater, remarked, men who move into the desert carry with them few of the "distractions of the fleshpots of civilized communities." Amid sand, sun and sagebrush they strip for action physically and, perhaps even more, mentally, according to General White.

Room for Big Maneuvers

This is the place where General Patton toughened his Second Armored Division for North Africa. Now that Tunisia is taken and "there are no more Axis deserts" some question has been raised about the utility of the Desert Center. The officers here meet the question head on, pointing out that this area affords more room and severer conditions than any other training ground. More than 100,000 troops and 24,000 vehicles maneuver here with no danger of interference.

To illustrate the work being done here, an Armored Division and several supporting units put on two vivid demonstrations under combat conditions. One was a night supply operation. At the front—or in the desert—the Army doesn't "find a grocery store at every corner," as Brig. Gen. J. B. Thompson pointed out. It has to bring up food, fuel, water and ammunition, and to do this under combat conditions—where blackout has to be observed and supply columns convoyed and guarded.

Bouncing Without Lights

The demonstration omitted all the estimating and planning and even the journey of 18 big trucks to the railhead. It began with their return to truckhead. This was a designated redistribution point reached by bouncing without lights over several miles of greasewood and sagebrush.

This is normal procedure four days a week for the supply forces. They work at least 16 hours a day. So do the cooks under combat conditions.

The second demonstration was an impressive display of armored and air forces in co-ordination. This was an action in which Combat Command "B" of the Armored Division was to dislodge the "enemy" from a strongly fortified position at the south end of the Coxcomb Mountains.

Next a concentration of fire was laid on enemy pillboxes and artillery posts by 105 mm. howitzers and assault guns. They fired fragmentation shells exploding 50 feet about ground and scattering destruction for 175 yards. "Our" artillery's next task is to lay down smoke behind which the engineers move in with "bangalore" torpedoes to blow lanes through a mine field.

The final assault is made by medium tanks and infantry moving up in two waves. Enemy fire was simulated by exploding mines, and one of "our" General Shermans was "disabled," the crew being evacuated by an ambulance unit. Observers listened in on radio conversations between plane and plane and plane and ground and on orders given the various units.

Antistrike Bill Opponents Fail To Block Vote

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—New and unexpected opposition to the Connally-Smith antistrike bill today failed to shake the House Military Affairs Committee's determination to force a House vote on the controversial issue within the next few days.

Letters of opposition from members of the National Labor Relations Board, War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis, Secretary of Labor Perkins, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Assistant War Secretary John McCloy, WPB chief Donald M. Nelson and War Shipping Administration Chairman Emory S. Land were referred to the committee late yesterday by Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Generally, the letters contended that the legislation would promote labor unrest and interfere with production through impairment of existing labor-management machinery.

"They are too late," was the reaction of Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, whose Military Affairs Committee approved the legislation last week by a 21 to 0 vote. "The Committee already has acted and there will be insistence that the House act on the bill either late this week or early next week."

"The public is demanding now that Congress act," he added.

The measure embodies major provisions of the bill of Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas which the Senate approved May 5 and the bill of Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia which the House passed on Dec. 3, 1941.

Among other things, it would prohibit strikes in Government-operated industries, require labor organizations to file annual financial and membership statements and give the War Labor Board subpoena powers.

Zones Are Revised by the OPA For Oil Rationing Next Winter

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced numerous changes yesterday in its thermal zones for next winter's fuel oil rationing to permit closer adjustment of rations to supply and to weather conditions.

In the east coast and northwest area, Zones A, B, C will be divided by a north-south line between districts one and two as set up by the petroleum administration.

Zone A will be broken up into two zones: Zone A-1 will be the eastern part of the present Zone A (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and upper New York State) and Zone A-2 will be that part of the present Zone A which lies in Paw district 2 (Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota and the northern counties of Iowa.

Zones B and C will be similarly divided. The new Zone B-1 will include Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Lower New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Zone B-2 will include upper Ohio, upper Indiana, upper Illinois, lower Iowa, upper Missouri, Nebraska and upper Kansas.

Zone C-1 will include Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia.

Zone C-2 will include Kentucky, lower Ohio, lower Indiana, lower Missouri and lower Kansas.

The old Zone D lying in District 1 will remain a single zone designated Zone D-1. It includes North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and that part of Florida east of Apalachicola River.

Ickes Told Cattlemen Are Not Fooling In Gun-Toting 'Revolt' at Jackson Hole

JACKSON, WYO, May 17 (AP)—An oral explosion rumbled across western Wyoming May 15 with "six-shooter" remarks leveled at Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who made light of a cattle drive across the Jackson Hole National Monument.

Mr. Ickes told a press conference in Washington that "ghost-hunting cowboys" in mail-order regalia engaged in mock heroics by daring the Government to stop the drive of 600 cattle across the Monument.

The cowmen, vociferous in their opposition to the designation of the 220,000-acre range as a monument, wore six guns and carried rifles. They included Wallace Beery, movie actor.

Clifford Hansen, Secretary of the Jackson Hole Cattle and Horse Association, said: "We weren't fooling. We had lead in every gun. Every cowman in Jackson Hole knows that national parks and monuments aren't created to be grazed. Ickes' statement that no privileges or rights have been violated (by the creation of the Monument) is a lie.

The dispute over the Monument began with its creation by presidential proclamation March 17. State officials, contending that it removed sizable acreages from tax rolls besides interfering with ranching, filed suit against the Government in Federal District Court to test validity of the proclamation.

Army to Release 6 Planes to Air Lines

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General, announced Saturday night that within two months the Army will release six cargo planes to the commercial air lines to relieve the shortage of air mail carriers, and that more ships will be made available later in the year.

The air lines now have only about 185 planes, compared with 365 prior to the war, but are carrying about twice as much mail. Mr. Walker made his announcement in an address prepared for radiocast from a dinner commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the first air mail flight, which began from a polo field within sight of the White House.

In a message read at the dinner President Roosevelt expressed to the aviation industry "the appreciation of all the people of the United States for a job well done." Mr. Roosevelt said that air transport "has become a necessary adjunct of our war effort" and that "the ability to move men and materials to any part of the world in hours, rather than weeks and months, is vital to our military strategy."

'A Blind Alley'

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 18 (AP)—R. J. Thomas, president of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, asserted yesterday that John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers President, was "leading his people down a blind alley."

Addressing opening sessions of the C. I. O. United Furniture Workers convention, Mr. Thomas said responsibility for the Connally anti-strike bill pending in Congress could be placed on Mr. Lewis's shoulders.

"Blame for passage of the bill, if it is passed, is his responsibility," Mr. Thomas said. "I once was one of John L. Lewis's best friends, but today he is leading his people down a blind alley and attempting to drag all of organized labor down the same alley."

Workers May Change If Wages Inequitable

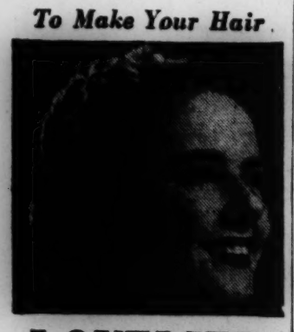
WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission is planning to allow workers to move to new employers for higher pay if their current wages are "grossly inequitable" or below the prevailing rate for their work in their communities, Chairman Paul V. McNutt indicated May 17.

This disclosure was made as Mr. McNutt told a press conference that he believed it was "a wise move" from a manpower standpoint when Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes restored the War Labod Board's authority to correct "gross inequities" in wages.

Mr. McNutt said the WMC was working on a provision to readjust its nation-wide restrictions on job-transfers for higher pay, which forbade such transfers "solely because" a worker gets "substantially less" than the prevailing local rate for "substantially similar work."

MGM's BATAAN
As Big as its Name

To Make Your Hair



LOVELIER
More Lustrous!

There's beauty in your hair you never knew it had. Bring out that hidden loveliness!

Please give Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo just one trial. It's not as expensive as you think—only a few cents a shampoo; and each Laco shampoo a revelation to you. Its gentle, deep-cleansing mountain of bubbly lather rinses away in a flash. And your mirror and your friends tell you the rest!

LACO
Genuine Castile
SHAMPOO

LACO PRODUCTS, INC. • WALTHAM, MASS.
AFFILIATE OF POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

MEXICO CITY and Monterrey

American Airlines provides Passenger, International Air Express and Air Mail service "south of the border." On American's Flagships you can go from important centers in the United States and in Canada *all the way* to Monterrey and Mexico City. This direct service to Mexico is also the time-saving way to reach the great aerial routes to the Canal Zone and Central and South America.

For Reservations, call the nearest American Airlines Office

AMERICAN AIRLINES Inc.
ROUTE OF THE FLAGSHIPS

★ YOUR DOLLARS CAN FIGHT—BUY WAR BONDS ★

"How did I know you'd need bombs?"

MORE than half the bombs this country makes exist by what you might call an 'accident.'

"Some accident, too! I saw it happen.

"It was 1935. We research workers at Esso were trying many things with petroleum to see what else we could learn about it. And up came a process for synthetic toluol.

"Well, you need toluol to make TNT. But coal-tar was providing all the toluol the country needed—then.

"However... *all the toluol you could get from coal-tar would make far less than half the TNT we're using now!* The other half is made by that Esso process perfected back in 1935.

"Now... I didn't know then that you'd need bombs, and neither did you. And I can hear a lot of people say 'Boy was *that* discovery a lucky thing!'...

"But I don't call it luck. I call it the American idea at work. We hit on that process because free American people expect so much that American companies *have* to learn everything they can about new and better methods just to stay out front in business.

"If this war didn't prove anything else, it would prove that nothing like America ever existed anywhere before.

What other idea ever did so many people so much good in peacetime? What other idea ever turned out so much might so fast in time of war?"

THE FIRST "E" AWARDED TO PETROLEUM RESEARCH WORKERS

Esso

Where America gets the world's foremost petroleum research

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Copr. 1943, Esso Inc.

'Kicked Upstairs' and 'Junior Miss' Open—Art Shows—Radio Plans

Ernest Cossart Heads Cast Of New Comedy at Wilbur

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Kicked Upstairs," the new comedy by Clyde North which came last night to the Wilbur Theater for a tryout engagement, brought Ernest Cossart back to Boston for his third visit this season That is in its favor. But it was less successful in providing him with entertaining material.

Mr. North's play describes the home life of a young actor who seeks to follow in the footsteps of an illustrious parent. The young man has been bequeathed a distinguished name and the even more tangible asset of a faithful butler. But apart from these advantages, his existence is plagued by creditors. To add to his embarrassments, his theatrical "angel" is a young woman of wealth who has hopes of marrying him.

It is possible to turn such a situation to comedic use. But Mr. North has burdened his play with too much talk, and he has neglected to supply it with sufficient action. He has laid the groundwork for a comedy, but he does not tell a story which holds interest.

About all that happens is that through the connivance of the butler the young man is pushed out of the apartment which he occupies when the curtain goes up and is moved into penthouse quarters. Hence, presumably, the title of the play. His creditors are assembled for a party at which the young man intends to confess his financial bankruptcy but which the butler manages to transform into an occasion for reconciliation with his estranged feminine backer. Finally the young man's romantic complications are straightened out, and for the curtain the playwright has saved a revelation about the gentleman's parentage.

Mr. Cossart is an able actor and a genial entertainer. He works hard to make the most of the situations which fall to him but it is an uphill, unsuccessful struggle most of the way. Vicki Cummings has an ungrateful role as the "angel." More attractive is the part of a young woman reviewer from a small Midwestern city who has fallen in love with the actor, and Ellanora Reeves plays it gracefully. Joseph Downing paces restlessly about as the young man's hard-boiled press agent.

A number of minor characters have been added for comic purpose. Among them are the fussy manager of the apartments, played by Rolfe Sedan; a gushing girl friend of the reviewer, done by Polly Walters; a rough-and-tough night club proprietor, set forth by Howard Smith; a voluble tailor, played by Joseph Kallini; and a couple of bit parts done by Alexis Rotov and Harold Stone.

'Kicked Upstairs'

At the Wilbur—New comedy by Clyde North, presented by Beverly Productions, staged by Mr. North, settings by Cirker & Robbins. The cast:

Pusey	Ernest Cossart
Wesley Hammond	Joel Ashley
"Penny"	Vicki Cummings
Dr. Warren Clark	Franklin Fox
Washer	Joseph Downing
Anderson	Arvid Paulson
Sol Myers	Howard Smith
Two Bodyguards	Michael Barrett, David Deigan
Sweet	Rolfe Sedan
Margaret	Ellanora Reeves
Millie	Polly Walters
Tatum	Joseph Kallini
Veronica	Karen Stevens
Finkelstein	Alexis Rotov
Musconi	Harold Stone
Camera Man	Georgio Monteverde

On the Stage

The Wilbur Theater will house "Those Endearing Young Charms" which comes to Boston on June 7 for a fortnight's engagement. The Broadway opening has been set now for June 21.

Carl Brisson, according to report in New York, will not be in the company of "Early to Bed," which is scheduled to open at the Shubert here Monday. Richard Kollmar, who is the producer, has taken over the part.

Maxwell Anderson's "The Eve of St. Mark" has passed its 250th performance at the Cort Theater, New York.

"Murder Without Crime," a melodrama by J. Lee Thompson, now running in London, is to be produced soon in New York by J. H. Del Bondio, Tom Weatherly, and Bretaigne Windust.

Gilbert Miller is to produce Rose Franken's new play, "Beyond the Farthest Star," next season in New York.

Theron Bamberger announces that the Bucks County Playhouse will open for an 11-weeks' season at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, June 18.

George Jessell has received 10 Government citations for his work as a war bond salesman.

The Grove Theater, Nuangola, Pa., is to open on June 7 under the management of Royal C. Stout.

Cambridge Summer Plays

The Cambridge Summer Theater will open its fourth season at Brattle Hall on Monday, June 7. A 15-week schedule is planned with a policy of guest stars and a resident company as in the past.

Robert E. Perry, who has been in the cast of "Uncle Harry" throughout the winter, will be director and leading man. Louise Kanasireff, Alan Tower, and William Mendrek are returning to the company. Jeanne Cagney, sister of James Cagney, will play ingenue roles. Ann Dere, who was in "Cry Havoc" in Boston, is joining the company.

Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent, Lenore Thomas, and Peggy Romano

Caricature sketch of some of the characters in the play at the Colonial

Comedy Returns to Colonial

Like comic strip characters, "Junior Miss" doesn't grow up. After basking in public approval for many a month in New York and elsewhere she is back in Boston again. And at the Colonial last night she had a warm reception.

This time Lenore Thomas is the incumbent of the title role. Suitably plump, to fit the character of the candy-loving 13-year-old created by Sally Benson in her New Yorker stories, but perhaps a trifle listless, Miss Thomas gives a good impression of a New York apartment-bred child at the stage where she longs for lipstick and high-heeled shoes.

This is the Chicago "Junior Miss" company. It gives a good, energetic performance, with vim and vigor in evidence, especially in the noisy work of the "men" in the lives of the "Junior Miss" herself and her slightly older sister.

Well-known to movie audiences are three members of the cast. There's Lois Wilson as the charming mother of the family, Eddie Nugent as the father, and Renie Riano as Hilda, the maid. Incidentally, Hilda made a very considerable contribution to the laugh score for the evening. It was her work, for instance, that did a great deal to bolster up the rather slow first act.

D. M.

To Repeat Program

The Ballet Evening presented by The Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra and the Jan Veen Dancers in Jordan Hall early this spring will be repeated on the evening of May 27 in New England Mutual Hall as a "benefit performance."

'Junior Miss'

At the Colonial—Return engagement of the play by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, based on Sally Benson's stories, staged by Moss Hart and presented by Max Gordon. The cast includes the following:

Harry Graves	Eddie Nugent
Joe	Wade Dent
Grace Graves	Lois Wilson
Hilda	Renie Riano
Lois Graves	Joan Newton
Judy Graves	Lenore Thomas
Fuffy Adams	Peggy Romano
J. B. Curtis	Loring Smith
Ellen Curtis	Adrienne Marden
Willis Reynolds	Harry Ellerbe
Barlow Adams	Conny Janis
Western Union Boy	Milton Karol
Merrill Feuerbach	Joel Marston
Sterling Brown	James Gill, Jr.
Albert Kunody	Eddy Hudson
Tommy Arbuckle	John Campbell
Charles	Bob Henry
Haskell Cummings	Glen Vernon

Robicheau 'Dance Theater'

Adolphe Robicheau, Boston dancer and teacher, will appear at Jordan Hall Thursday evening May 27, with his concert group and advanced students, in "Dance Theater." The presentation will include exhibition, concert, Spanish and Flamenco dances, and "Divertissement," a lyric ballet in classical style, to music by Strauss. "Tess of Stony Creek," a pantomime-ballet based on the early motion picture technique, will be repeated. A "Petite Suite" will be danced by the juvenile group.

Jan Veen Studio Recital

The Jan Veen Studio Dancers are presenting their annual recital at the Jan Veen Studio Hall, 295 Huntington Avenue, on Friday, May 21, at 8:30 p. m. All compositions on this program are designed and executed by the dancers themselves and are the result of the past year's study. On Saturday, May 22, at 2:30, the younger children will present their program accompanied by the Jan Veen Studio Dancers.

To Do 'Famous Mrs. Fair'

The Broadway comedy of World War I, "The Famous Mrs. Fair," will be presented by Emerson College seniors in their Drama Workshop, June 3, 4, and 5. Edmund M. MacCloskey, director of the Prisiclla Beach theater at Plymouth, will be guest artist. The Emerson Summer Theater will reopen during the first week in July, and will produce three or more comedies with a semiprofessional company and apprentices.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, May 19
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—News in English XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—5:45 p. m.—News: Headlines. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London 8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Experiments in Freedom. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Guatemala—9:15 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Theater. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WEIB, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—La Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes and Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Pittsburgh baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazer Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:00 p. m.—Quincy Howe, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"Stage Door," starring Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Kicked Upstairs," by Clyde North. Featuring Ernest Cossart, Vicki Cummings and Joseph Downing. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"The Play's the Thing," by Ferenc Molnar. Starring Lionel Atwill. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Music

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Open House concert by Faculty Members of the School. 8:30. (No admission charge.)

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—Concert by advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15. (No admission charge.)

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9.

Exeter—"Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

Fenway—"War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Eddie Bracken. 1:25, 4:45, 8:08.

Fine Arts—"Ballerina," Mia Slavenska. 1:25, 3:55, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. "A Nation Dances," 1, 3, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Kenmore—"Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9:40 a. m., 12, 2:20, "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 11:15 a. m., 1:25. Special preview of "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez, Eddie Albert. 6:15, 9:05.

Metropolitan—"My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55. "Edge of Darkness," Walter Huston, Nancy Coleman, Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15.

Majestic—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 11:43 a. m., 2:48, 8:03, 9:10. "Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 10:20 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:45.

Modern—"Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 10:45 a. m., 1:05, 5, 8:05.

Orpheum—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"War Against Mrs. Hadley," Edward Arnold, Fay Bainter. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Eddie Bracken. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

RKO—Boston—"Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:05.

Scollay—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. "The Omaha Trail," James Craig. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8.

South Station Theater—"Inside Fascist Spain," "Ashcan Fleet," "Marines in the Making," "Ski Soldiers," "A Maid Made Mad," "Ozzie Nelson and His Band." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. 12, 3:20, 6:35, 9:55. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris, Ann Savage, George Stone. 1:50, 5:15, 8:30.

Telepix—"March of Time—Inside Fascist Spain," "Pete Smith Novelty," "Mountain Climbing," "Athletic Training of Pre-Flight Cadets," "Science," "McFarland Twins and Orchestra." Disney cartoon. Half-hour of news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Journey Into Fear," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Del Rio. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:10, 7:40, 10:05. "Alibi," Margaret Lockwood. 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 8:55.

Tremont—"Saludos Amigos." 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Sign of the Cross," Claudette Colbert. 9 a. m., 12, 3, 9:20.

Uptown—"Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara, Thomas Mitchell. 2:45, 8:10, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert. 1:45, 7:30.

Allston: "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett, D. Porter. "Johnny Doughboy," Jane Withers. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Hi, Buddy," Dick Foran.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. Coolidge Corner: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "How's About It?" Abbott and Costello.

Cleveland Circle: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Henny Baker. 1:45, 7:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Fighting Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Calaboose," J. Rogers, N. Beery, Jr. 2, 8.

University: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. "Walt Disney's 'Der Fuehrer's Face.'"

Codman Square: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf Man," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. 3:25, 7, 9:45. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 2:05, 8:25.

Park: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN — Granada: "Fall In," William Tracy, Jean Porter. 1:58, 5:08, 8:18. "Keeper of the Flame," Spencer Tracy, Katharine Hepburn. 3:01, 6:11, 9:21.

Mystic: "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 8:35. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller, Frances Gifford. 3:25, 7, 9:45.

Orpheum: "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 1:55, 8. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 3, 9:05.

Strand: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 3:10, 9:10. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Joan Leslie. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker.

Fellsway: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. "Friendly Enemies," Charles Winninger, Charles Ruggles.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson.

NATICK — Colonial: "The Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Happy Go Lucky," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Arabian Nights," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. George Stone. 2, 8.

Strand: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd, H. Walker. "Behind the Eight Ball," the Ritz Brothers.

Strand: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers, Elviry.

Capitol: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Frankenstein Meets the Wolf," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. 2:07, 7:52. "China Girl," George Montgomery, Gene Tierney. 3:34, 9:14.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Lois Andrews. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "At the Front in North Africa."

Coolidge: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynne Roberts, George Holmes.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Mugtown." Dead End Kids.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "March of Time's—Inside Fascist Spain," 2:15, 7:45, daily. Sunday continuous show starting at 5 p. m.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Chetniks," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney. Selected Shorts.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 2:30, 7:50.

Paintings, Drawings, Prints By Boys and Girls Are Shown

New York

Through May 27 paintings, drawings, prints, and figurines made by the boys and girls who attended the Saturday classes at the Museum of Fine Arts will be on exhibition at the Museum. The summary of a year's work covers much ground when it surveys the accomplishment of 300 pupils. The young students learn a good deal in their weekly lessons, and they benefit greatly by proximity to the Museum collections.

These pupil painters and modelers treat their work as something more than play. We perceive a basic discipline, a respect for the order, logic, and planning imperative in any undertaking that can be designated as a work of art. The tendency in recent years has been to permit children freedom of utterance, and to abstain from rigorous discipline. As a result the pictures generally show spontaneity and exuberance, and lack the arrangement and trimness of professional handling. The Museum pupils, by the time they are 10 or 11, have learned about perspective, and spotting design, and rhythmical control.

Children are given to reporting, to anecdote, story-telling, and moralizing. These children have a great deal to say about the passing scene, about their entertainments, about the animals they love and watch understandingly. The war occupies their attention in some measure.

A mural made by several children working jointly depicts their concept of the basis for post-war living. Another larger group mural shows what children are doing for victory. The children discover in working together the need of subordinating their individual traits to a larger unity. Their contributions prove to be cohesive and impressive.

The pupils in recent years have been doing a great deal in modeling with plasteline. Dozens of groups of genre themes show how keenly and observantly they record what they see outdoors and at home. The gift to record in this fictile manner seems to be fairly common. Certainly children as they grow older will continue to appreciate subtleties of character and grace through the heightened awareness stimulated by this practice.

The pedagogy seems to do two things: it engenders a respect for the principles that are inherent in art forms, and it encourages the young folks to express themselves freely and articulately within the boundaries set.

Floral Portraits

There are now on view at the Faculty Club of the Harvard Business School water colors by Mrs. Kenneth C. McIntosh.

These flower studies are delicately executed in a technical procedure devised by Mrs. McIntosh after years of practice. She has the steady hand of the discerning designers of early botanical color prints.

But Mrs. McIntosh sometimes goes a step further, by stressing the lineaments of design, and accentuating the grace of the bearing of these handsome blossoms. Among the pictures in this exhibition there are studies of purple althea, hibiscus, texas tulip (accustomed to very dry soil), cherokee rose, white gardenia, and japonica.

Junior League Art Show

The annual members' exhibition of the Junior League of Boston, Inc., is currently on view at Zero Marlborough Street. Included are water colors, oils, drawings, sculpture, handicrafts, and design projects.

The war has undoubtedly occupied the better energies of the nimbler-fingered League members, for this is the smallest exhibition they have had for some time. For the most part, the exhibits represent hobbies. One or two of the contributors have achieved the status of professional.

Among the pictures, the water colors come off best: Ellen Ustick's Kennebunkport scene is atmospheric, Priscilla Crocker Archibald's "Flower" is decorative, and Ann Peterson Vose's "Fisherman's Shack" agile. Her "R. C. V. III" introduces another Vose—of tender years—into the Boston art world.

Among sculptures are ceramic pieces from Suzannah Parker, and an entertaining garden ornament in the shape of a frog by Amelia Peabody. Handicrafts are contributed by Ann Mattheis and Mabel Bell. Charlotte Wood's skill in weaving material is well exemplified. There are finally photographs by Laurie Vance.

D. A.

There are no new attractions announced for New York theaters this week.

Mozart Music Scheduled On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Schola Cantorum and the Columbia Concert Orchestra, Hugh Ross conducting, will be heard on Invitation to Music. The chorus sings "The Invocation to Music" from Handel's "Solomon" with Yella Pessl, harpsichordist, and Mary Gale Dowson, alto soloist; "Pavane" by Fauré, and six Gypsy songs by Brahms, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

John B. Hughes, commentator, will report on the International Food Conference from the scene, obtaining his information from experts in attendance, MBS-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Red Skelton devotes his program tonight to the recruiting of war workers, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's address to a joint session of Congress will be radiocast on all the networks at 12:30 p. m., CBS-WEEI; BLUE-WHDH; NBC-WBZ; MBS-KNAC, and WMEX.

Screen News

Alice Faye wishes to do a dramatic part after completing her next musical, "The Girls He Left Behind," so Twentieth Century-Fox will grant her leave of absence until such a role is available.

Shirley Temple's first picture since "Miss Annie Rooney" will be "Since You Went Away," to be produced by David O. Selznick, under a new six-year contract for her services.

Nunnally Johnson, for some time with Twentieth Century-Fox, is to become a United Artists producer.

At the Pops Tonight

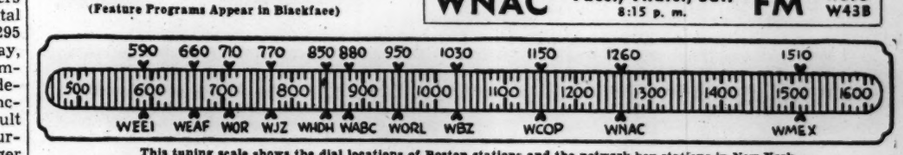
March, "El Capitan" ..... Sousa
Overture to "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
"Molly on the Shore" ..... Percy Grainger
The Ride of the Valkyries ..... Wagner
"The Animals' Carnival" ..... Saint-Saëns
Pianos: Jesus Maria Sanroma, Leo Litwin
Overture to "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Victor Herbert Favorites ..... Arranged by Sanford
"Brazil," Samba, from "Saludos Amigos" ..... Barroso-Gould
American Patrol ..... Meachan
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst

WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Talk	
7:15	News; Home Town	Newscast	"Dress Parade"	News Views	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War Summary	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	"Good Morning"; Salute	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News; Ruth Mosa Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical 30's	The Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam"; OWI dr.	Ruth Mosa Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Help; grab; gossip	The Breakfast Club	Marjorie Mills, Women's Program	Organ Recital: vocalists, Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
9:45	Ed McConnell, songs	The Breakfast Club			Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson	News; Military band	News commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Musical Highlights	"The O'Neills"; drama	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; sketch	Cheer Up Gang: vocalists; orchestra	Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"Woman of America"; sk.		
11:00	What's Date?; dr'ma	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Headlines of Tomorrow"	Kick-Conga
11:15	"Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Melody for Mediation
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Lily Carthew, Interview	"Snow Village"; sketch	Yankee House Party; variety show; orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Poll of Hits"	"David Harum"; sketch		News report
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; drama	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Uncle Sam"; drama	The Pepper Shaker
12:30	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill
12:45	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill	Winston Churchill
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Aunt Jenny: sketch	Ruth Mosa Interviews	Italian Melodies
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	ABC's of OPA	Big Sister: sketch	News: Fashion Talk	Religious program
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00	Serial drama	Victory Garden; Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"We Love and Learn"	Studio Orchestra	Guiding Light; drama	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh baseball game	"Uncle Sam"; drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Studio Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	News Service
3:00	Network program	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	baseball game	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News comments	Parent-Teacher Forum	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Braves-Pittsburgh game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express, Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	baseball game	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	John Kirby's Orchestra
4:30	Studio speaker	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	baseball game	Jimmie Lunceford's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown, sk.	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Stan Fields's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	baseball game	Johnny Long's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Highway Patrol; drama	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	Comment; News	Sportcast; Music	News; Jap submarine	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15	Hollywood; Music	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	Walt Cassell, songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music; Chet Gaylord

Women's Activities: Zonta Issues Call

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Great spiritual reserves are what we need to build up today, Miss J. Winnifred Hughes, President of Zonta International, told local Zontians last night. "I believe that the people who are going to keep the world moving along are those who have a deep faith in God," she said.

Speaking at an intercity dinner given in her honor at the Hotel Sheraton, President "Win" congratulated the clubs in Region A upon their contributions to the Zonta organization and issued a call for thorough preparedness for postwar service.

"Women today," she said, "are in a position to do some of their own planning for the future, but the first job is to educate ourselves to know what kind of a world we want to live in." Miss Hughes agrees with Dr. Margaret Mead that it is time for women to give up the effort to win a foothold in a man's world and turn their whole attention to fashioning men and women who can work together in a human world.

She spoke briefly of the Postwar Planning Committee recently started by Zonta. At the moment, she said, it is mainly engaged in mapping out a study program to be integrated with that of similar service organizations. It expects to have a definite plan to present at the annual convention at Lake Placid June 24-26. The sole objective of the convention, she added, will be to learn what further contributions Zonta can make to the defense program and to formulate a program for postwar service.

Miss Hughes, who is proud of the war service record of Zonta members throughout this and other countries, is herself typical of these business and professional women who find time for vital war activities after their normal day's work is done. Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Association of Syracuse University and editor of its Alumnae News, she is also chairman of the volunteer staff at the United Service Organizations in her home city and is taking a leading part in recruiting Waacs and Red Cross nurses at the University. In addition she serves on the local Girl Scout Council and is active in the League of American Pen Women and the American Association of University Women.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Winifred J. Hughes

President of Zonta International, who addressed the intercity dinner meeting in which the Boston Zontians joined with members of other Zonta clubs last night at the Hotel Sheraton.

Junior D. A. R.'s

The annual meeting and final round table of the Massachusetts Junior Daughters of the American Revolution will be held at the Hotel Kenmore on Thursday at 7.45 p. m. Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, and Mrs. Willard V. Richards, Chairman of the National Junior Assembly, will report on the Continental Congress recently held in Cincinnati. Plans will be discussed for Junior D. A. R. night at the Pops, June 1.

Roxbury Home Tea

Mrs. Frederick Clark is Chairman of the annual Donation Day and Tea for the Roxbury Home for Aged Women to be held on Thursday at 5 Burton Avenue, Roxbury, from 2 to 5:30 o'clock. Chairmen of the tables will be: Mrs. E. Calderwood, household; Mrs. N. Hack, candy; Mrs. S. Williams, food; Mrs. V. Humphrey and Mrs. A. Hayden, flowers. Mrs. Donald K. Packard will be hostess at the tea.

The Roxbury Home was incorporated in 1856. The Board of Managers, headed by Mrs. James T. Cutler, President, was re-elected for another year at the recent annual meeting of the organization.

Club's Flower Show

With its annual meeting last night and its spring flower show tomorrow and Thursday, the Women's City Club this week concludes its season of scheduled activities. The flower show will be open from noon until 8 p. m. tomorrow and from 10 until 6 o'clock on Thursday. Mrs. Louis E. Phaneuf is Chairman.

Wheaton Head to Speak

Dr. J. Edgar Park, President of Wheaton College, will be the chief and final speaker at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts at the Y. W. C. A. tomorrow. At the morning session, which opens at 10:30, delegates will hear appeals from the United Service Organizations and from the Nurse Recruitment Division of the Red Cross, and Miss Marguerite Twohy, New England Regional Girl Scout Director, will explain about Girl Scout Associations, a new form of local organization for Girl Scout groups. Honorary appointments and service awards will be made after luncheon, preceding Dr. Park's address. Mrs. Frederick W. Greer of Belmont will also speak.

Past Presidents' Club

In place of their usual spring luncheon, the Past Presidents' Club of the State Federation will meet for dessert at the New England Conservatory of Music dormitories, 129 Hemenway Street, tomorrow at 1 o'clock. Pupils of the Conservatory will furnish the entertainment. Mrs. Fred B. Cross of Springfield will preside and present the new officers. Mrs. France A. Bagnall of Boston, and Mrs. Ethel Rogers Limbach and Mrs. Lillian Crowell Clough, both of Brookline, will be hostesses.

State G. O. P. Group

Mrs. Addison H. Green, Vice-Chairman of the Republican State Committee, will be a guest at the annual May luncheon of the Women's Republican Club of Cambridge which will be held at 46 Beacon Street tomorrow at 1 p. m. Election of officers will take place at 11:15. Mrs. Charles S. Bolster is chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements. There will be musical selections and a program of readings.

Garden Lecture

"Bulbs and Perennials in the Home Garden" will be the subject of an illustrated lecture given by Donald W. Craig at the meeting of the Wollaston Garden Club on Thursday at 2 p. m. in the Community Room of the Wollaston Branch Library. Members are asked to bring miniature arrangements for the exhibit corner, also plants for sale.

On Friday the Club is sponsoring a Tulip Tea from 2 to 5 p. m. to benefit its donation fund. This year a new group of gardens will be opened, all on Forbes Hill; they include those of Mrs. Leslie E. Lynde, Mrs. Edwin S. White, Mrs. Walter L. Sargent and Mrs. Norman L. Marden. There will be an exhibit of flower arrangements in Mrs. Barney T. Lodding's garage. Mrs. Charles H. Sammond, President and General Chairman, is being assisted by Mrs. Carl F. Redding and Mrs. Harold Studley, Vice-Presidents.

Cushman Club Sale

Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, Chairman, and her co-workers are busy collecting clothing, play pens, and everything from China cats to canary birds for the Charlotte Cushman Club's annual rummage sale to be held in Horticultural Hall on May 25 from 10 to 4 o'clock. Over 150 workers, including actors and actresses who are appearing at the various Boston theaters, will be on hand a week from today with Mrs. Albert C. Armstrong serving as co-chairman. Several of the stars have offered to sing or do their "act" on the Rummage Hall stage.

Quest and Question

The Quest and Question Club of Winthrop, which held its annual meeting last week, will continue meeting on Tuesdays throughout the summer, alternating at the Red Cross room one week and at the home of a member the other for Federation War Relief work. With a membership of only 35, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Guy Pigeon, this Club has rolled up an impressive record of war work.

Early in the year it adopted an English orphan to whom it has sent money and clothing. Members meeting on alternate Tuesdays have made 23 bedside cases, 27 ditty bags, 16 pairs of socks, 31 sweaters, 12 helmets, 9 pairs of gloves, 151 twine minesweepers' mitts, 3 pairs of wristers, and 4 afghans. Through the work of one member 533 articles of clothing, clean and mended, were sent to Federation War Relief Headquarters. Another made 4 coats with hats and leggings to match, while still another member made many pinafores and 9 pairs of two-piece undies. The Club has also sent books, puzzles, games, and candy to harbor forts and contributed to a sun room at Fort Devens.

The following officers were elected for 1943-44: Mrs. Carle W. Malley, President; Mrs. James Hamilton, Vice-President; Mrs. Lewis M. Hollingsworth, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Fred Fisher, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Frank Douglas, Treasurer.

Other Club Events

Other club events this week include:

Wednesday

Marblehead Garden Club—Alton G. Perkins of the Essex Agricultural School will speak on "Insects and Sprays" at the home of Mrs. William M. Page, 2:30 p. m.

Boston League of Women Voters—First meeting of Roxbury Neighborhood Group at Norfolk House, 2:30 p. m. Mrs. LaRue Brown will speak on "Wartime Work of the League."

D. A. R.—Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter, annual meeting, Hotel Kenmore, 7:45 p. m.; Dutch Treat supper, 6:15. Mrs. George Green will entertain with her own travel moving pictures.

Thursday

Boston League of Women Voters—Fenway Neighborhood Group, at home of Mrs. Hilde Altman, 81 Park Drive, 8 p. m. Mrs. Thomas Mahoney will speak on "Recreation for Children in Boston."

Friday

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Second meeting of Postwar Planning Group, 11 a. m.; Miss Emilie H. Everett, discussion leader. Sherry Room Tea Party, 4:30 to 6:30, at which Miss Netta Lucas will sing.

International Institute—Junior International Night, 8 p. m.

D. A. R.—State board meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel. Collection will be taken for the benefit of Hillside School, Marlborough.

Saturday

Business and Professional Women's Club—Outing at Spot Pond, 3 p. m.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Children's Spring Book Festival with puppet show at 11:30 in Perkins Hall.

Boston's New Building Code Gets Signature of the Mayor

Thirteen years of intensive studies to safeguard Boston against unsound construction, fire hazards and generally unsafe building conditions were climaxed today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin with his signing of the modernized and amended buldng icode passed by the City Council yesterday.

Boston now has in operation a code of building regulations that make possible cheaper construction and improved quality. It constitutes the first completed legal step in the direction of improved inspections and avoidance of many improper practices tending to invite fires of the Cocoanut Grove variety.

Besides its importance in bringing 1907 building regulations up to date, the new code is said to set the stage for a general reorganization of city government to consolidate and co-ordinate the activities of many overlapping departments.

A basic code was first passed by the State Legislature in 1938 after about 10 years of deliberations. Boston's City Council declined to accept it until the Legislature reviewed it in 1939 to give the city the right to amend it. For the last four years, a committee of the Council has been considering amendments.

As passed by the Council and signed by the Mayor, the new code is the basic legislative code of 1939 with some 200 amendments. There are about 150 amendments still to be passed by the Council. But in its present form, the Code provides for most of the action that forward-looking citizens have been awaiting for 13 years.

The code's strength is said to lie in its establishment of certain basic requirements for new and altered buildings providing proper means of egress and allowing for the full use of modern equipment. Its weakness lies in not providing for any continued means of enforcement, other than the usual custom of conflicting responsibilities between various departments.

For this reason there is another movement following to provide the city with a department of public safety to consolidate inspection responsibilities.

Meanwhile, civic organizations are keenly satisfied with the fact that a modern building code will save taxpayers and builders 20 to 30 per cent in steel and concrete stresses for new structures and lift some of the tremendous dead weight of Boston structures now resting on piles driven into the soggy underpinning that is Boston's Back Bay.

Quick Chili Sauce And Cheese Filling

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Tuesday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the cooperation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Today's recipes are from Mrs. Frank McLaughlin of the Marblehead Woman's Club.

Quick Chili Sauce

2 cups canned tomatoes
½ cup onion cut fine
2 hot peppers or a little cayenne
2 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon salt
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon allspice
1 cup vinegar

Combine ingredients and simmer until thick, about 1 hour.

Cheese Mixture Filling

½ pound American cheese cut fine
2 eggs beaten
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
½ teaspoon baking powder
Salt

Combine ingredients. Spread mixture over slices of bread. Cover with bacon cut in small pieces. Broil under flame. Bacon may be omitted.

Saltonstall Names 'Typewriter Week' To Aid WPB Drive

The drive to secure typewriters for the armed services has been spurred on by Governor Saltonstall, who today proclaimed the week of May 31 to June 5 "New England's Army-Navy Typewriter Week." Acting in conjunction with the other New England Governors, the Bay State Chief Executive said, "During that week almost every office in New England having more than one typewriter will be called upon by a representative of the War Production Board.

"I urge you to co-operate with him and sell your quota of typewriters to him. This is a specialized drive whose success depends upon the willingness of all New England office managers and their typists to make three typewriters do the work of four in order that the fourth one can equip our fighting men."

To date, only 26 per cent of New England's quota has been realized. Throughout New England during Typewriter Week, 6,000 workers will canvass business offices.

Carney Urges Increase In War Efforts

A modern Paul Revere in the person of Ralph W. Carney of Wichita, Kan., rode in to Boston today. He warned members of the Chamber of Commerce at their annual meeting at the Hotel Statler that Americans must go all-out in their support of the war effort lest they meet the same fate as the French, Poles, Greeks, and others.

Mr. Carney has been arousing civilians throughout the country by almost continuous speeches on the urgency of greater efforts toward victory for the United Nations, covering some 120,000 miles in the past year without financial gain. He is Vice-President and General Manager of the Coleman Lamp and Stove Company, and was "loaned" to the United States Government as a "Paul Revere."

Repeatedly, Mr. Carney has made pleas that the people on the home front do everything within their power to back up the fighting men on the battlefront.

"Japan didn't think when she attacked Pearl Harbor that she was committing suicide. She doesn't think so now," said Mr. Carney. The United States, he said, can win the war against Japan only if the 130,000,000 Americans are willing to work together—not just the fighting forces but every man, woman and child in the land.

Regarding the war production workers who absent themselves from their jobs without extraordinarily good reasons, Mr. Carney labelled them as traitors to the same extent as a soldier who throws down his gun and stops fighting.

At the same meeting today the Chamber was presented with the Award of Merit by Garrett S. Hoag, Boston attorney and a director of the International Commercial Arbitration Commission, who issued the award.

The award was for the Chamber's achievements in foreign trade and commerce, more specifically on account of the handling of the National Foreign Trade Convention in Boston last October by the Chamber's Foreign Trade Committee; its Retail Trade Board in promoting international understanding and good will, and use of speakers on Latin America; and the Maritime Association in promoting maritime activities.

Directors were elected at this meeting as follows:

For three years—Arthur J. Anderson of Obrion Russell & Co.; O. Kelley Anderson of Consolidated Investment Trust; Dudley H. Dorr of Hale & Dorr; Gustavus J. Esselen of Gustavus J. Esselen, Inc.; James T. Gormley of Day Gormley Leather Co.; Marland C. Hobbs of Arlington Mills; James J. Storrow, trustee. For one year—Robert B. Choate of the Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation; H. Ainsley Highman, United Air Lines.

Important Dates For Consumers

June 1—New reduced retail prices on meats, varying from those which went into effect May 17, will go into effect on a community-wide basis.

June 1—New War Ration Book No. 3 will be issued about June 1 on basis of mailed applications.

Meats and Butter

Today—Red "E," "F," "G," and "H" stamps in War Ration Book Two, now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, and canned fish. These stamps will expire on May 31.

May 23—Red "J" stamps become valid.

All May stamps will expire on May 31.

Canned Goods

May 31—Blue Stamps "G," "H" and "J" will expire.

Sugar and Coffee

May 31—Last day for sugar ration stamp No. 12, good for 5 pounds. Ten pounds of home-canning sugar will be made available soon on stamps, the numbers of which will be announced. This will be in addition to 15 pounds per person for which applications may now be made at local boards.

June 1—Stamp No. 13 will be good for 5 pounds through Aug. 15.

May 30—Last day for coffee ration stamp No. 23, good for one pound.

Gasoline and Fuel Oil

July 21—No. 5 coupons in Gasoline Ration "A" books good for 3 gallons each through this date.

Today—No. 5 fuel-oil coupon now valid until Sept. 30 for 10 and 100 gallons, depending on class.

Tires

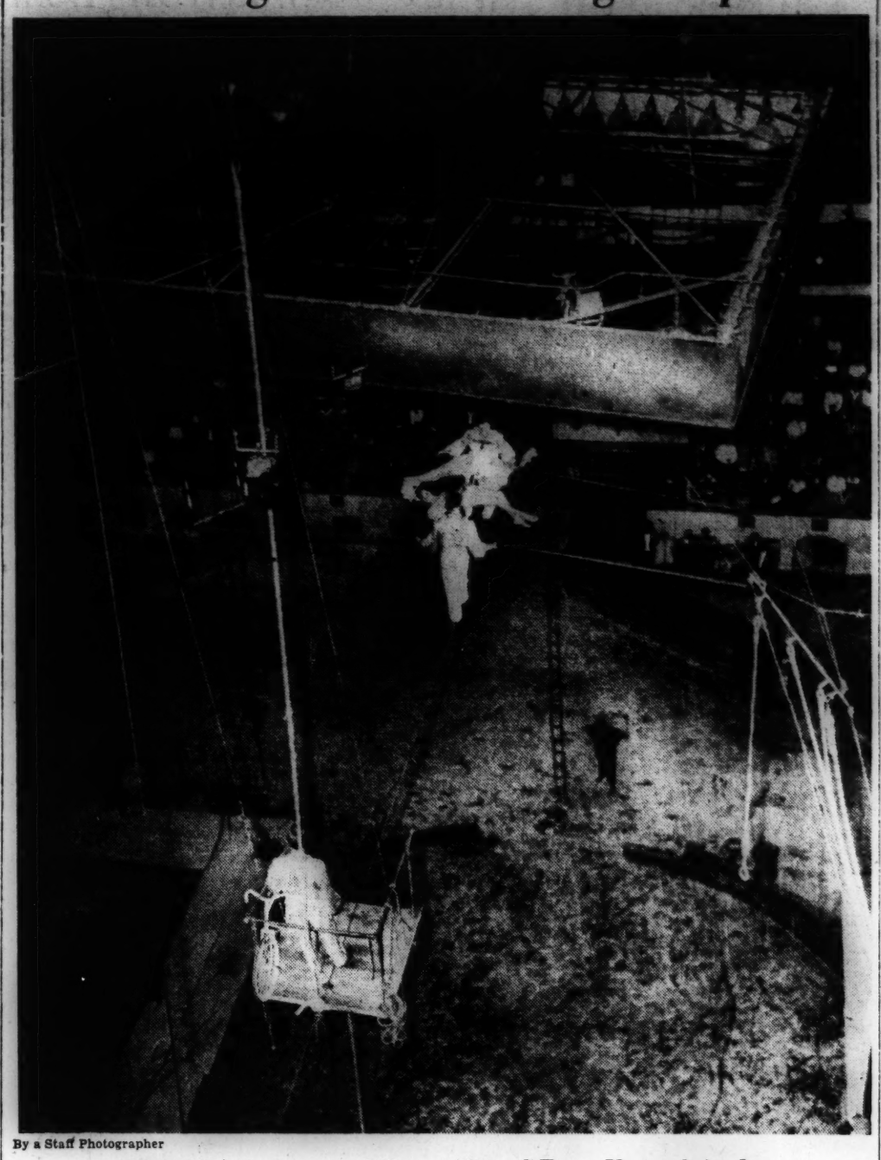
Today—Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either grade I or grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

May 31—Final date for second inspection of C bookholders' tires and truck tires.

Shoes

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in Ration Book One—Sugar book—good for one pair of shoes through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Looking Down on the Higher-Ups



By a Staff Photographer

High-Wire Sensation of Circus Viewed From Unusual Angle

World-renowned stars of the high wire, The Wallendas, swinging about with the greatest of ease more than 50 feet in the air, were nothing compared to the photographer who balanced 20 feet above them on a narrow catwalk, taking pictures as these aerialists balanced precariously, three high, on a rolling bicycle on the taut wire. Passing up a comfortable, centrally located $500 arena seat—represented by War Bonds purchased by the Circus—the cameraman elected, instead, to climb seemingly endless flights of narrow stairs as he toted his Speed Graphic up past the second balcony and sweated and toiled up more stairs to the catwalk, 70 feet above the floor of the arena below, where the Greatest Show on Earth was in full swing. Glaringly hot spotlights, altogether too closely spaced for comfort, and with the steam and dust rising from elephants, lions, tigers, and thousands of persons who looked like midgets, he clambered over ropes, guy wires, and the cables which held the numerous aerial bars and trapezes, and poised for the accompanying shot of The Wallendas—as seen from above!

C'mon, Fellers! Here's the Circus!

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rolling backward to horse and buggy days, yet gaining much and losing nothing by the move, "The Greatest Show on Earth" opened at the Boston Garden last night to a capacity audience of 14,000 who helped swell the United States Treasury Department by $5,500,000 in War Bonds.

"Hold your horses, the elephants are coming!" was the old-time circus warning that keynoted the spectacular spectacles—the stupendous, sensational, astounding spectacles—that make up the more than 20 thrilling displays of the combined Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, in Boston for a two weeks' showing.

Treasured memories of circuses of bygone years were packed into the opening number, which moved with the swiftness of modern streamlining in spite of such turn-of-the-century circus "musts" as gilded tableaux wagons, clown carts, blaring horns and trumpets from gaudy red and gold bandwagons hauled by gaily be-plumed horses, lumbering elephants, cavaliers and ladies, and—of course, the hoarse old rooting, tooting steam calliope.

Perpetual Rescue

Nostalgic memories were heightened later in the performance by the reappearance of the "Firemen, Save Me Chi-eld" clown fire house—in new form and garb, to be sure—but still the same preposterously funny stunts that delight the children of America, especially those who remember back a couple of decades.

Moving without a break from one display to the next, Alfred Court, with three cages of performing wild animals, was followed by the world-renowned stars of the high wire—the Wallendas. Three troupes of magnificent liberty horses came next in flashing sallies and precision formations to the nonstop Circus band music. Particularly pleasing was the solo performance of Doheos, "the white, wingless Pegasus," presented in intricate dance steps by Dr. Hermann Ostermaier.

Stopping the show, with the audience taking full part, Massimillian Truzzi, billed as the foremost juggler of the age, put enthusiastic spectators to work throwing large balls which he catches and balances on the end of a wand held in his teeth. Climaxing his routine with the seemingly spontaneous upsetting of a candy butcher's tray of pop corn, Mr. Truzzi always brings as much of a thrill to the circus performers watching from the entrances as to the crowds which roar with excitement.

'Let Freedom Ring'

Bringing the spectacles sharply into focus with the present, the Big Show presents for the first time this year the mighty extravaganza, "Let Freedom Ring," in which the United Nations march and engage in festive ceremonials. Devised and staged by John Murray Anderson, it shares high honors with another Anderson display, "The Changing of the Guard," in which 50 "Coldstream Guard" elephants and as many gorgeously garbed "Coldstream Guard" girls join in a huge patriotic spectacle.

Not to be overlooked are the feats of the Shyrettos high up on their well-balanced unicycles; Harry Rittely and his tower of toppling tables that brings gasp after gasp from an almost breathless audience; and the mid-air rhapsody in emerald, Lalage and her all-girl aerial ballet, also staged by Mr. Anderson.

Continuously on hand are the 100-odd clowns with their multitudinous gags, some old as the hills, some snapped up to present "wartime" tone. Gloomy-faced Emmett Kelly shares laughs with Felix Adler, Lou Jacobs, Paul Jerome, Charley Bell, and others in the huge fun contingent.

Trapeze Artistry

Chinese wizards of the tight wire, the Naittos are closely followed by an elaborate aerial number that employs three groups of performers, all stars on the flying trapeze. The Loyal-Repensky family, as much at home on horseback as most persons are afoot, thrill with their inimitable feats which are climaxed with all eight performers leaping to the broad back of a fine cantering steed.

Others back with the Big Show this year include the famous Flying Concellos, who share top arena honors with the Flying Comets and the Flying Randolls. Three troupes of whirling roller skaters preface the high-in-the-air stunts of the Kimris, who whirl at dizzy heights in a series of sensational stunts in a circling airplane which keeps floodlight operators on their toes to "spot" them in their gyrations.

The Grand Finale, staged by Mr. Anderson, is billed as "Drums of Victory," and the huge replica of the Statue of Liberty rearing itself from the center of the arena brings the audience to its feet in a tremendous burst of applause which closes patriotically on the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Circus First Nighters Buy $5,500,000 Bonds

Sale of $5,500,000 in War Bonds to first nighters at the circus, outstripped New York City's War Bond circus premiere by $3,000,000, according to Daniel L. Doherty, Massachusetts War Savings Administrator.

Through the two-week showing, a section will be reserved for bond buyers at each performance, and it is expected to raise another $1,000,000.

Ration Book No. 3 Now in Circulation

"Small Town," Massachusetts, has chalked up another "first" in responding promptly with its application for War Ration Book No. 3, distribution of which will begin next Monday.

Twenty-four applications had been received at the State Office of Price Administration up to closing time last night, and the towns from which they came included Pembroke, Ashfield, Sagamore, Onset, Tyngsboro, West Groton, Buckland, South Attleboro, Ludlow, Lee, and Wilbraham. The first Massachusetts resident who will receive his No. 3 book will be John W. Erikson, of Pembroke, whose application for five books for his family was the first to be clocked in.

The bulk of Bay State consumers will find application blanks for the new book in their mail boxes next Monday. "This is the largest mailing job in history, and we are asking everyone to please fill out and mail back applications for War Ration Book No. 3 at once," said Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director.

In returning their filled-out application cards, consumers should address them to the OPA Mailing Center, 10 Post Office Square, Boston. Any inquiries concerning them also should be addressed there, instead of to local Ration Boards, Mr. Bresnahan said. He added that if anybody had not received an application by Saturday, May 22, he should go to his nearest post office and ask for one.

Ration Plan For Clothing Held Unlikely

Clothes are not likely to be rationed this year, according to the New England clothing industry, represented in a buying round-up this week at the Hotel Statler. An informal poll among manufacturers, distributors, and retail merchants of the six New England states is against the possibility of rationing in the near future.

For one thing, says the trade, there is a good supply of wool on hand for civilians, with the prospect of further releases as fall approaches. The Government appears to have backlogs for military purposes.

Another reassuring factor is the painstaking system of merchandising being developed to spread the supply of clothing and materials evenly among retail outlets. Although it would be to the manufacturers' advantage to concentrate on supplying a few large accounts—a more economical method—they are making a point of allocating production to give both large and small merchants an equitable share.

The "Market Week" at the Statler gives the retailers an opportunity of making selections and placing orders on nearly 200 lines of clothing in one day, helping buyers and manufacturers, now that salesmen's traveling is curtailed.

Another indication that rationing is still distant is the public's reaction to statements made last Friday by Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, concerning efforts to prevent rationing of clothes. That is, the absence of panic-buying, which followed such statements last February. Store managers report there is no such run on their merchandise this time, and they are gratified.

Norwegian Day Celebrated in Hub

Norway's National Independence Day, May 17, was appropriately celebrated last night by more than 800 loyal Norwegians at the New England Conservatory of Music with music and dancing.

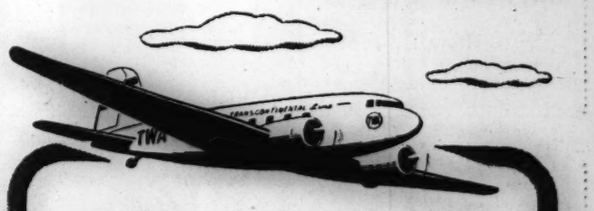
Among the guests were Gov. Roy Young of Michigan, national chairman of the Norwegian Relief Committee; Bjarne Ursin, Norwegian Consul, and Jorgen Juve, was was sports editor of the "Signs of the Times" in Oslo when the Germans invaded.

You'll know your furs are safe in
SPAULDING & RIEDEL, Inc.
DRY COLD
STORAGE
call KENmore 3870 and we will call for your furs
376 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

Save your rugs

- Clean rugs wear longer
- Clean rugs brighten up your home
- Expert repairing will restore them to original condition
- Demothing, Deodorizing and Disinfecting at no extra charge
- Let us call for your rugs soon

ADAMS & SWETT
130 Kemble St., Boston
PHONE HIG 4100



Scheduled air transportation turns millions of additional hours each month into vital war production by saving precious time for essential travelers.

PITTSBURGH
DAYTON • LOS ANGELES
Via Connecting Airline to New York
TRANSCONTINENTAL & WESTERN AIR, INC.
Ticket Office, Parker House Lobby
FOR RESERVATIONS
CAPITOL 4510

★ ★ YOUR WAR BONDS BUY WAR PLANES ★ ★

The TWA TRANSCONTINENTAL Airline

Americans Capture Attu Ridge

Continued from Page 1

ern neck of the island, Secretary Knox said, have been brought very close together by this victory, if they have not actually joined.

The operation against the ridge apparently climaxes the first phase of the campaign for this island in the Aleutians and Secretary Knox reported to a press conference that, despite stubborn resistance, so far "our casualties are much lighter than had been expected."

The Army troops on the island, the Secretary added, have the full support of warships standing off to sea and planes operating from American bases to the eastward whenever weather permits.

Capture of the important height, while its significance awaited further military developments to be fully measurable, may have brought the Attu campaign to the point where little more remains to be done than mopping up.

Mr. Knox's report on the Attu fighting, which began a week ago with an American invasion of the United States island which the enemy had held since last June, was made only about an hour after the Navy had issued its first detailed communiqué on this initial stroke to smash the Japanese hold on the Western Aleutians.

One paragraph in the communiqué said that American forces were advancing against "stubborn enemy resistance from numerous machine-gun nests," and that enemy troops had "entrenched themselves along a rocky ridge."

As soon as reporters gathered in his office, Mr. Knox noted that the communiqué had been issued and said, "We now have word that our troops have captured that ridge and have driven the enemy out—we are now in possession of the ridge."

The extent of enemy resistance from now on appeared to depend on whether the Japanese troops which held the ridge had retreated to new and less favorable positions or whether they were killed or captured.

The ridge runs along the main axis of Attu Island in an east and west direction. To the north of the ridge is Holtz Bay and to the south is Massacre Bay.

Filling in hitherto sketchy accounts of the American move to wrest Attu from the Japanese which began May 11, the Navy Secretary revealed that after an initial landing by a scouting group at Holtz Bay, troops under Army command were put ashore at two points, in the northeast in the Holtz Bay area and in the southeast at Massacre Bay.

Japanese resistance did not begin until immediately after the landings had been effected, he added, but then it was desperate and stubborn and still was continuing. Stressing that the Attu operations proved the worth of secrecy in naval communiqués, Mr. Knox declared that any "break"—any discovery by the Japanese of the expedition before the troops had begun to go ashore—might have meant disaster.

The larger American force of the two put ashore, largely comprised of infantry and artillery, landed at Massacre Bay. It apparently was this force which overcame enemy resistance on the ridge dividing eastern Attu, as tough combat troops drove through a pass in the ridge and slogged on toward the deeply dug Japanese installations around Holtz Bay.

Secretary Knox did not venture to say when the two prongs of the pincers operations would meet, declaring "the need for secrecy continues until the operations are absolutely successful."

The Navy stressed that the nature of the sea, sky, and land at Attu necessarily made the operations slow. With few anchorages, soundings as low as 14 feet, and tricky ocean currents, it has been difficult to put supplies ashore speedily, and the already-installed Japanese have enjoyed a major advantage in this respect.

Land Mine Doomed, U. S. Inventor Says

By the Associated Press

Chatham, Ontario, May 18

R. G. Lefourneau, Peoria, Ill., industrialist, said that he has designed a device which "will eliminate the danger of land mines."

He said the machine was in production at one of his United States plants—he owns factories in Peoria, Stockton, Calif., and Toccoa, Ga.—and predicted that "land-mines will be obsolete as soon as these machines reach the battlefronts."

Most of the income from his war contracts he uses for missionary and evangelistic purposes. "The Lord is the Chairman of our Board," he once said, relating how he had turned to God when his foundry at Stockton failed during the depression.

Hospital Ship Sunk

Enemy Submarine Torpedoes Centaur

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia, commenting on the torpedoing of the Australian hospital ship Centaur by an enemy submarine, said in Canberra the act "bears all the marks of wanton deliberation."

"Not only will it stir our people into a more acute realization of the type of enemy we are fighting, but it will shock the whole conscience of the civilized world," he said.

He disclosed that the Japanese were notified on Feb. 5 of the intention to use the Centaur as a hospital ship.

"Therefore," he said, "there was no reason to suppose the Japanese Government and naval authorities were not acquainted with the existence or the purposes of this vessel. . . .

"An immediate strong protest in these terms is being addressed to the Japanese, and the Government will do its utmost to establish the right of redress to insure the war criminals responsible for this dastardly act will be brought to justice."

The Centaur, brilliantly lighted and unmistakably marked, was torpedoed and sunk in flames by a Japanese submarine off the coast of Australia on May 14 with a loss of 299 lives.

No warning was given.

The ship capsized and sank within three minutes.

Sixty-four of the 363 aboard, including only one of 12 women nurses, were saved. Forty-three of the crew of 73 and 245 Australian and British medical staff men went down, most of them trapped on a lower deck of the blazing ship.

There were no Americans aboard. The ship, en route from Sydney to New Guinea, carried no patients.

Survivors, crowded on rafts in waters swarming with sharks, were picked up 36 hours after the Centaur went down.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur expressed deep revulsion at the "limitless savagery" of the sinking.

"The vessel was traveling unescorted and was fully illuminated and marked with the Red Cross and complying with all provisions of international law governing hospital ships in time of war," the announcement from his headquarters said. "The weather was clear and visibility was excellent."

The torpedo hit at 4:10 a. m. while the ship was 40 miles off Brisbane and most of those aboard were asleep below decks. The huge red crosses on its side had been newly repainted in Sydney two days before and survivors said the vessel "was lit up to glory." It offered a perfect target.

Wau Attacked By Japanese Planes

Allied Headquarters in Australia disclosed that 43 Japanese planes attacked the Allied base at Wau, New Guinea, on May 17. Damage was slight.

"Twenty-two enemy bombers, escorted by 21 fighters, bombed the airdrome, causing slight damage and casualties," a communiqué said.

The enemy planes dropped 200 bombs in the Wau airdrome area. This Allied base serves as a supply center for Australian troops who are maintaining a stubborn toehold in the Mubo area, 15 miles southwest of Salamua.

Continent:

Round-Clock Bombing Pushed by Allies

British bombers, returning again on the night of May 17 to the air offensive on Europe, attacked targets in Southern Germany, fighters were engaged in covering the bombing operation or whether they were on an expedition of their own. If they took part in the Wake Island attack they probably were carrier-based.

Where Big Bombers Hold Sway

By a Staff Artist

The Aerial Offensive Goes On

Radiating lines show how Britain-based Allied airpower has been carrying its devastating attacks to constantly widening areas of Hitler's Fortress Europe. Stars represent sites of recent attacks.

Soviet Chiefs Hail Tunisian Victory

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, May 18

Marshal A. M. Vasilevsky, Russian Vice-Commissar of Defense and Chief of Staff of the Red Army, congratulated the Allied commanders today on "victorious completion of the campaign in North Africa."

His message came to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Deputy Commander.

General Eisenhower also received congratulatory messages from Premier Joseph Stalin and from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Both were addressed to President Roosevelt but sent directly here from Moscow and Chungking.

swept northern France and Belguim, and coastal aircraft damaged five ships in an enemy convoy, it was announced in London.

Coastal Command planes attacked a convoy off the Dutch coast which was initially attacked by Beaufighters. Two of the supply ships of eight merchantmen and three escort vessels were left sinking and were abandoned by their crews, it was stated.

Axis radios on the continent began going from the air in the morning, indicating that Allied air raiders were continuing to blast European strongholds by daylight. First to go silent was that at Calais.

The targets in Germany were not immediately named. The new attacks were a continuation of the smashing Allied aerial offensive of the night before in which two of German's largest dams were breached and devastating floods loosed, and the daylight attack of United States bombers against Lorient, Bordeaux, and the U-boat base of Keroman.

An Allied Headquarters communiqué announcing that Algehro in Sardinia was bombed again indicated that the air offensive also was being carired on relentlessly against the south of Europe.

This raid was carried out by RAF Wellingtons based in Tunisia. Bomb bursts were seen in the town and port areas and one large fire in the center of the town appeared to be spreading beyond control, pilots said.

The Wellingtons topped off their raid by machine-gunning the targets from low altitude.

During the night, enemy planes again struck at London. At least 10 persons were known to have been killed. A Welch town, identified by the German Radio as Cardiff, underwent one of the worst raids since 1941.

Russia:

Activity Flares On Kuban Front

The Kuban Front in Russia flared into action again when German troops stole through the forested hills and sprang upon the Russians in a violent effort to regain important positions lost weeks ago.

Lastest Russian reports said that German infantry which attacked several times supported by tanks, planes, and artillery, was thrown back each time with heavy losses. German counterattacks are aimed at driving the Russians back from the inner positions of the Black Sea port of Novorossisk.

From the figures mentioned in dispatches it is obvious the Kuban activity is hardly the prelude to the expected German summer offensive, but it is the most vivid action on the long Russian front in several days.

The exact extent of German losses in the new Kuban drive was not stated, but at least 200 were known to have been killed and several tanks were destroyed.

Sharp fighting also was in progress at Lisichansk on the Donets River front where recent tank and infantry engagements gave way to hot artillery duels. The big German guns were firing almost nonstop in an effort to prevent the Russians from consolidating newly ocupied positions on the west bank of the river below Kharkov.

In air attacks, the Nazis lost 27 planes during a two-day raid on the Schigry district between Kursk and Voronezh, northeast of Kharkov, it was reported. Moscow military observers consider the attacks may indicate a possible point where the Germans intend to loose an offensive.

A German broadcast heard by Reuters in London said the Russians were moving large striking forces into position in the Kuban, nead Leningrad and southwest of Moscow.

Casualties:

Axis Losses High In Africa, Middle East

Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced in the House of Commons that Axis casualties in Africa and the Middle East were nearly triple the losses sustained by Britain since Italy entered the war on June 10, 1940.

British, Commonwealth, and Empire forces have lost approximately 220,000 men in killed, wounded, and missing, Mr. Attlee declared.

German casualties in Africa and the Middle East, he said, total 227,000, and Italian casualties 400,000.

Mr. Attlee gave the figures in introducing a resolution of pride and thankfulness for the Allied Tunisian victory.

Meanwhile, it was said in Washington that the names of an estimated 5,000 casualties of the last four weeks of the Tunisian campaign are expected to be added officially to the total of more than 80,000 battle casualties of the first 17 months of the war.

Officers, counting reports of the Army's men killed, wounded, and missing in the past month's successful drive against the Germans in Tunisia, said indications pointed to a total of approximately 5,000 casualties for the month.

The Navy, meanwhile, has announced a total of 23,955 casualties since the beginning of the war in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, of whom 7,218 were killed, 4,683 wounded, and 12,054 missing.

Army casualties reported through May 7 totaled 56,942, of which 6,076 were killed, 12,277 wounded, 24,345 missing, and 14,244 reported prisoners. Most of the 14,244 prisoners and 24,345 missing were lost in the Philippines.

Merchant marine casualties since September, 1941, were reported by the Navy to total 4,455.

Submarines:

Six Italian Ships Sunk by British

British submarines torpedoed and sank an Italian destroyer and at least five supply ships during a recent series of Mediterranean encounters, the British Admiralty announced.

The destroyer was sunk off North Sicily.

Several other ships were declared damaged.

Allied Restoration of Tunisia Supplants Tear-Down by Axis

Continued from Page 1

of Tunis have been hit, but heavy damage is confined to wrecked dock areas. Residential sections, therefore, are looking very much as usual except this week they presented a more animated scene than ever before.

Although shops officially opened again by mid-week this denuded capital gave itself over to an informal holiday which has been perhaps the best way of by-passing some inevitable confusion and dislocation attendant upon the sudden dramatic change in control and the flood of troops into the streets.

Restaurants were quite inadequately stocked for the rush of custom their opening invited and by May 15 fewer than 10 per cent were operating.

I ate agreeably at the widely known Restaurant Hungaria where prices and food compare favorably with those at the best eating places in Algeria. Hungaria was a favorite haunt of German officers and the proprietress described them to me as "scrupulously correct—to the verge of iciness." She had another phrase altogether for the Italians, who have apparently left behind a remarkably bitter general impression.

The Italians are blamed for the greater part of the pillaging that stripped many private homes—especially those of Jews—of food, clothing, furniture, and objets d'art.

All last week Tunis was en fete. But it was a weird sort of fete for people had nowhere to eat, nowhere to go. There was an 8 o'clock curfew and when they returned home they had no light; the Germans had blown up the power plant before they quit.

The fete, therefore, consisted of walking about until nightfall on streets gay with the French tricolor, singing, cheering and generally being amiable. This pastime was indulged in by colorful components of the British Eighth and First Armies, the United States Army and Air Force, General Giraud's French, "Fighting French," and civilians.

There was a nonstop mixup of turbanned Indians, Australians in their broad-brimmed hats, sunbronzed soldiers, sailors and airmen of various nationalities, most of them in shorts, and the general public, which in Tunis is a particularly colorful proposition by itself.

Hidden Soldiers Sought

The hunt for concealed German and Italian soldiers was going on all the while. Radiocaster Winston Burdett and I found three in an ancient cab we proposed to charter. They were three Tunisian-born youngsters, two of them brothers, who had been conscripted into the Tunisian battalion raised by the Italians here.

They had an anxious father with them and he told us they had made their way back from the front in disguise and returned home. This meant the capital penalty for all four, according to notices posted in the streets, unless the boys gave themselves up to authorities. They had chartered the cab in order to do this and were passing the time until 3:30 o'clock, at which time they had an appointment to surrender.

Tunis in past days has produced many strange episodes like that.

Italo-Reich Alliance In Crisis Stage

Continued from Page 1

invasion by the Allies would expose many vulnerable spots in the European "Fortress," especially in the Balkans.

Further, German abandonment of its chief ally would not be without its consequences upon Germany's other satellites, especially throughout the Balkans. In any case, whatever Germany's real intentions toward Italy, the Reich will exert the strongest pressure to keep Italy in the war.

Opinions appear divided as to the size of German forces in Italy, the most inclining to the view that apart from the Gestapo and technical communications troops there are comparatively few.

On the other hand, until a few days ago a large proportion of Italy's forces appear to have been outside Italy—many of them in the Balkans, in Nice, and in Savoy, not to mention Tunisia. One concession Germany might make would be the return of Italian troops from Croatia and Greece to defend the homeland.

Unconfirmed reports speak of the abdication of the King of Italy in favor of Crown Prince Humbert, but others emphasize that the popularity of the House of Savoy is being played up at the expense of Mussolini.

Crisis for Fascist Party

Whatever happens, it is clear that the Fascist Party, realizing that an Italian defeat means the end of itself, will fight if it sees any chance of strong resistance.

At the same time, in such a crisis it is obvious that the struggle for control between Fascist and military circles must be a major issue, upon the result of which much depends.

Under such circumstances, it is natural that the question asked here is, in case of an Italian collapse, what would be the future administration of Italy, especially as the Allied "unconditional surrender" would certainly mean the removal from office of Mussolini and the Fascist Party.

"The die is cast," said Mussolini when announcing Italy's entry into the war in 1940. Only three years later the whole world knows that he has very few throws left.

Radio Sets Seized

Meanwhile, among other defensive measures, which Germany has taken, in occupied countries is the seizure in Holland of all Dutch radio sets so that underground opposition cannot keep itself acquainted with Allied announcements. Nonetheless, information to hand indicates that these forces have their own means of informing their comrades as to developments.

This most recent German action will in fact be a greater blow against the Goebbels propaganda machine than against the Allies.

In Norway tightening up measures have included the enforcement of military conscription for Norwegian youths and in some cases these have been put immediately into German uniforms and transferred outside Norway because of fear of their unreliability.

In Bulgaria a new Minister of the Interior has been appointed. It is significant that this is General Stojanoff, Police Chief of Sofia, who obviously is intending to enforce stricter control throughout the country. Peter Grabovsky, his predecessor, had been generally considered the most pro-German member of the Cabinet and as a likely successor of Premier Bogdan Philoff, but it is clear that the Germans consider that the present situation is one that demands the firmest action.

Reich Needs Italy

DETROIT, May 18—Vernon Bartlett, English journalist and Member of Parliament, warned yesterday against placing great faith in reports that Germany would walk out and leave Italy to its fate in the war.

Mr. Bartlett, addressing the Economic Club, said that for Germany to leave Italy would not only be a "confession of weakness" but also would help the Allies gain an Italian foothold within bombing range of southern German industries.

He added that nearly all the Axis troops in the Balkans were Italians and that, if they gave up the fight, "Germany would be placed in an appalling position."

Airmail Anniversary Celebrated in Capital

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—An aerial show by Army and Navy fliers commemorated May 16 the 25th anniversary of commercial airmail. Included in the demonstration, witnessed by 40,000 persons at the National Airport, were Army transports, Navy Vought Corsairs, a Japanese Zero, a helicopter, and a Grumman biplane piloted by Al Williams, stunt flier. Another biplane, described as a sister ship of the plane which flew the first foreign airmail between Montreal and New York in 1928, came in from Montreal with greetings from Premier Mackenzie King to President Roosevelt on the anniversary.

Drafting Fathers for Army Set by Hershey for Aug. 1

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Fathers between the ages of 18 and 38 and a "good many" men now rejected for physical reasons can be expected to be drafted before the year is over.

General drafting of fathers probably will begin about Aug. 1.

This schedule was given the Senate Military Affairs Committee by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, in opposing the Kilday bill to postpone the drafting of fathers until all single men have been taken.

General Hershey said that Selective Service already is carrying out provisions of the Kilday bill, except that some fathers in nonessential occupations already are being drafted. If they should be deferred, "it would hasten the day when we would have to start induction of all fathers," he told the Committee.

At present, draft registrants are being called before draft boards at the rate of about 10,000 a day to meet the Army and Navy's demand for a 10,800,000 military force.

Standards Raised

Since the Army recently raised its physical standards to match the Navy's, the number of men deferred into 4-F jumped materially, in fact, so much as to alarm manpower officials, who are seeking to prevail upon the military men to change their standards.

The nation's manpower budget, as drawn up by Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, counted on a reduction in the number of physical turndowns from 50 to 33 per cent. Instead, the percentage has increased to about 65 per cent.

"Many of the 4-Fs," General Hershey complained to the Senate Committee, "are not obviously unfit. Later, a good many will have to be accepted. In war, we've got to take some we wouldn't otherwise want."

By agreement between the War Manpower Commission and the military forces, more Negroes are being called for induction now, though a large portion of these are being turned down for physical reasons.

Navy Taking Negroes

In the early days of the war, the Navy was reluctant to use Negroes, but upon pressure from the Manpower Commission has been taking more.

General Hershey told the Senate Committee that there are approximately 2,557,000 men in the 4-F category for physical and mental defects. Predominant in the group are "psychiatric rejects."

Receipt of many complaints that "drug-store cowboys and street-corner loafers" are being left at home while fathers are being drafted was relayed to General Hershey by Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Committee Chairman.

Mr. McNutt revealed at his press conference that he is working with the military forces to draw up a revised schedule of Government payments for dependents left behind by men taken into the services, but the changes are not yet ready for submission to Congress.

Reich's Loss of Two Dams Amounts to War Catastrophe

Continued from Page 1

Allied air forces from bombing these new sites, for example, the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia.

But apart from tremendous damage to the war effort, this RAF achievement will have a serious effect upon the morale of the Western Germans who have already been exposed to RAF bombardments on Cologne, Essen, and many other Ruhr industries from which they had not recovered when the present blow fell.

Control by Gestapo

A state of emergency, it is reported, has already been declared throughout the district of Kassel, Dortmund and Duisburg, which means in the Third Reich that Heinrich Himmler and his Gestapo immediately assume control.

Some idea of the devastation wrought by the RAF on the Ruhr can be obtained from the fact that though it is some time since Essen has been bombed the National Zeitung admitted only a week ago that such had been the disruption of road transport that the town garbage collecting system had been completely out of control since March.

It stated also that the city's tramway system was so badly knocked about that normal traffic might not be resumed again before July 1, and then only provided "nothing untoward happens" in the meantime.

Such actions as this most recent RAF attack upon one of the most important German war manufacturing centers will inevitably lead to much loss of civilian lives and many will be rendered homeless.

This action in the hinterland behind Germany's "Atlantic Wall" has coincided with attacks by United States bombers on ramparts of that wall in Bordeaux and Lorient. Such is the state of the Luftwaffe that not only was neither of these activities interfered with, but Luftwaffe attacks on Britain have for a long time past been insignificant in both number of planes used and damage done.

Many U. S. Airlines Win Safety Awards

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—The National Safety Council May 16 announced its 1942 aviation safety awards to airlines on the basis of official records of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Winner in Group A airlines with 100,000,000 or more annual passenger miles, was Eastern Air lines, Inc.; Group B, 10,000,000 to 100,000,000 miles, Braniff Airways, Inc.; and Group C, less than 10,000,000 miles, Mid-Continent Airlines, Inc.

Braniff Airways and Mid-Continent Airlines also won first place awards in the previous year.

Eight other airlines which also had no fatal mishaps in 1942 received certificates of safe operation. They were: Chicago and Southern Air Lines, Inc.; Delta Air Corporation; Pennsylvania Air Lines Corporation; Catalina Air Transport; Continental Air Lines, Inc.; Inland Air Lines, Inc.; National Air Lines, Inc.; and Northeast Air Lines, Inc.

James R. Ogden & Sons Ltd. of London and Harrogate for FINE JEWELS and ANTIQUE SILVER 38-40 James St., Harrogate 41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly S. W. 1

HARROGATE, ENGLAND WALKERS OF HARROGATE HIGH CLASS FURNISHERS CARPETS and DECORATIONS DURING THE EXISTING SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AND CARPETS OF GOOD QUALITY. 32, PARLIAMENT ST. Tel. 4229

SHOP AT BINNS for Everything Nine Great Stores POST YOUR ORDERS Second to none Service SUNDERLAND DARLINGTON MIDDLESBROUGH WHARTLEPOOL SOUTH SHIELDS EDINBURGH NEWCASTLE CARLISLE DUMFRIES Your satisfaction guaranteed

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND FOR A. 1. GROCERIES SHOP AT IRWINS 75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

Schofields LEEDS Department Store HAIRDRESSING RESTAURANT LADIES & CHILDREN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

POPULAR ALL OVER THE WORLD

The first choice of a discerning and world-wide public; pre-eminent for its delightful touch of tangy bitterness and ever increasing popularity! Over thirty years' supremacy entitles "Olde English" Marmalade to the place of honour on YOUR table.

Chivers & Sons Ltd. Histon, Cambridge

Chivers' Olde English Marmalade

B1/203

IN NEW YORK A few blocks from Second Church of Christ Scientist HOTEL Mayflower Central Park West at 61st Street Single from $4. Double from $6. 2 room suites from $8. (All with Serving Pantries) EXCELLENT RESTAURANT

Your Furs Live Longer When They Summer in COLD STORAGE Let us call for them NOW Phone Bryant 9-3368 KOPPEN Fine Furs 17 WEST 45TH ST. NEW YORK

This year, enjoy the peace and serenity of POLAND SPRING

Restore your strength and efficiency with a complete vacation at peaceful Poland Spring. 5,000 acres of beautiful Maine country with every facility for sport and social recreation are yours to play and rest in. Come early and stay as long as you can. You'll benefit so much!

Openings: Mansion House, May 26. Poland Spring House, June 8. For information and rates write for Booklet S.

HIRAM RICKER & SONS

Poland Spring House & MANSION HOUSE, POLAND SPRING, MAINE

THE HOME OF WORLD-FAMOUS POLAND WATER

NEW YORK CITY KINDERMANN FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES EST. 49 YEARS Coast to Coast MOVING PACKING SHIPPING to any part of U. S. and foreign countries Agent Allied Van Lines RUGS CLEANED & STORED. VAULTS FOR SILVER, ETC. Webster Ave. at 170th St.

De Gaulle Gets Support Of French Underground

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A new element has come into the negotiations between the Fighting French and Gen. Henri Giraud.

The Fighting French Headquarters in London has made public a declaration sent by the Joint Council of the Underground Movement in France, which shows not only co-ordination between the previously scattered "underground" groups in France—this had already been achieved in 1941.

It shows that even the old French parties are represented in the co-ordination councils of the "underground organizations."

The declaration has been signed by the most important underground groups in France: "Libération," "Combat," "Franc-Tireur," and "Resistance," by the "Military Committee of Franc-Tireurs and Partisans"—which is actually organizing sabotage against the Germans — by representatives of the leading trade unions: "Confédération Générale de Travail" [Socialists] and "Confédération Francaise des Travailleurs Chrétiens" [Roman Catholic Trade Unions] and, finally, by delegates of six political parties: Socialists, Communists, Radical-Socialists and Popular Democrats from the left and Democratic Alliance and Republican Federation from the right wing.

Same Parties

It is not probable that the old party organizations have been reconstituted. Many of the former party leaders had pledged allegiance to Marshal Philippe Pétain and to his Vichy regime.

Today, the old political parties are represented in the underground movement by those of their members who had remained faithful to republican ideals. Some time ago leaders of all groups met in an important city in the formerly unoccupied zone and drafted the statement of their attitude toward eventual French unity.

The declaration of the French movement of resistance is obviously aimed at bolstering Gen. Charles de Gaulle's position in his negotiations with the North African chiefs. The support of the French underground is intended to balance the increasing bargaining power of General Giraud who disposes of much greater military and economic forces as compared with those of the Fighting French.

The tenor of the document expresses strong mistrust of General Giraud and the North African regime. It should be remembered that already in 1942 the underground had refused to accept General Giraud's leadership.

Underground's Position

The Underground Council declares that political as well as military problems should be discussed during the unity negotiations. It will not admit subordination of General de Gaulle to General Giraud and demands the establishment at Algiers of a provisional French Government with General de Gaulle as President and General Giraud as military commander.

Moreover, General de Gaulle will continue to be considered as the only leader of the Underground whatever the result of the negotiations may be.

It appears doubtful whether General Giraud and his collaborators will accept the conditions of the French Underground and whether the negotiations for French unity will be facilitated by the intervention of the Underground groups.

However, acceptance of General de Gaulle's leadership on part of the Underground is conditional. The leaders in France warn the Fighting French chief that he could not renounce a particle of the republican principles to which the French are attached without dealing a heavy blow to public opinion in France. While strengthening General de Gaulle's bargaining position, the Underground organizations are, at the same time, strictly limiting his liberty to reach a compromise with General Giraud.

Public Opinion in France

The authenticity of this document appears to be beyond doubt and has also been confirmed by British authorities. How far, then, does the new statement of policy actually represent public opinion in occupied France?

All reports from inside France agree that at least 95 per cent of the French people are strongly anti-German, that they have become increasingly anti-Vichy and that recent events have definitely destroyed the Pétain legend which had been the morale basis of the Vichy regime.

Yet the Underground groups comprise undoubtedly only a minority of the anti-German and anti-Vichy Frenchmen, since participation in the secret war against Germany requires exceptional courage. In 1942, André Philip, who had been one of the organizers of the first resistance groups and who today is Commissar for the Interior in the Fighting French National Council, estimated that these organizations had an active membership of 2,000,000. There was also a fully equipped "underground" army of 50,000 men.

In recent weeks, however, ruthless persecution on the part of the Fascist police as well as mass deportations of young Frenchmen to Germany have probably destroyed some secret groups. On the other hand, many older men and even many women have joined the French Underground's fight.

New Elite Class

However, the French Underground groups are likely to comprise, intellectually as well as morally, the most valuable part of the French people—the new élite.

In accepting the armistice and the defeatist Vichy regime, in collaborating with the enemy of their country, an important part of French intellectual and social prewar leadership have committed political suicide. Others have been compromised by the collapse of the Third Republic.

After the liberation of French territory from the German yoke, a generation of French prewar leaders is likely completely to disappear from the political scene. The majority of the men who will replace the old "élite" will certainly be found in the ranks of the secret political organizations.

These new leaders have proved their unselfish patriotism, their personal courage and their integrity. The adherence of the French Underground to the de Gaullist movement is not only important because the "secret army" inside France potentially strengthens General de Gaulle's military forces but, above all, because the future political leadership of France has pledged allegiance to the Fighting French chief and to the republican principles for which he is standing.

BLACKSTONE
SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington Street, Boston
Ask us about
Low Cost
Savings Bank
Life Insurance
INTEREST BEGINS
MAY 21

COOL HEADS
ARE CHOOSING SOFT STRAWS

Soft collar-attached shirts, soft tailored suits, soft-toed shoes—and Soft Straw Hats! More and more the trend these days swings towards Comfort—away from the ironbound conventions of not so long ago.

Cocoanut Palms, Bakus, Panamas, and fine Braided Straws that were always known as "Leghorn" until the Axis rendered even the name of an Italian city unpalatable—and many others—are here to help you keep a cool, well-groomed head all summer long. And for the "old school tie-and-hatband" man who sticks to tradition—we have excellent selections in Stiff Straw Hats.

Soft Straw Hats, $4 to $10

Now in the Second Quarter of Our Second Century

An Illustrated Booklet describing our 125 Years in Business will be sent on request

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
MADISON AVENUE COR. 44TH STREET
BRANCH: NUMBER ONE WALL STREET
NEW YORK
NEWBURY, CORNER BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON

Preparing for a Better Future

Wide World

Czech Children in Britain

Students at the Czechoslovak State School at Whitchurch, England, these boys hope to return soon to their own country. In the meantime, they are continuing their education in preparation for better times.

Mexico as Seat of Spanish Exile Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The decision, in principle, to form a democratic Spanish Government in exile, recognition of which will be sought from the United Nations, has emerged from a gathering of Republican leaders in this city. It has been hailed throughout South America as a Reconquest—reversing Spanish influences dating back to colonial times with a democratic upsurge.

An Assembly of all former members of the Spauish Cortés, now domiciled in the Americas and neutral territories where they are in sanctuary from the wrath of the Franco regime, will be held in Montevideo within five months, unless there are "last-minute difficulties." This Assembly is to blueprint the scheme for an exile Republican government.

The "last-minute" difficulties can only spring from objections by the Franco government, which has diplomatic relationships with Uruguay and already has protested against Republican meetings in this city. If Madrid's objections prosper, Colombia or Mexico would be a logical alternative venue, it is announced.

The Montevideo gathering, which took what may prove to be an historic "reconquista" decision, was headed by Republicans of the caliber of Diego Martinez Barrio, ex-President of the Cortés; Gen. José Miaja, the civil war hero in the defense of Madrid; Drs. Ramon de Aldasoro; Alfonso Castelao, representing the Galician (Gallego) Party; and Manuel Serra Moret, ex-member of the Cataluña Generalidad.

Backing of 5 Million Persons

Back of these leaders were the delegates of an estimated 5,000,000 Spanish residents or refugees in the New World and, in the declared opinion of Martinez Barrio, of the overwhelming majority of the people in the homeland.

As the invitations go out and plans move forward for the Assembly, it has been suggested that Mexico, as the only country refusing to link up diplomatically with Franco's Spain, should be the seat of the exile government when this is formed. There is, apparently, unanimous support for this suggestion.

The possibility is not overlooked that, before the war is over, some South American governments may consider breaking with the Nationalist regime in Spain. If this materialized in any countries, it would be out of regard, generally, for the democratic cause and, specifically, for the intensely Republican feelings of their population of immediate Spanish descent. There is no hope of this step being taken in Argentina, where Spanish residents alone number more than 1,000,000, because the Castillo regime there strongly favors the "new order" in Spanish government.

It is not likely, however, there will be any deviation from the proposed venue, as the Spanish republican leaders have special feelings of attachment to Mexico, because of that country's warm hospitality in the dire days when every word of encouragement and every peso of assistance were vital to their sustenance.

Dr. Manuel Blasco Garzon, an ex-Minister of Justice, who was one of the participants in the gathering of leaders presided by Señor Martinez Barrio, was categorical in the assertion that Mexico is bound to be the seat of the proposed government. "It can be no other," he said, "because of Mexico's consistent attitude of nonrecognition of the Franco regime and because the majority of the members of the Republican Cortés and Ministries reside there."

Restoration Task

The organization of the Assembly in Montevideo has been entrusted to the Centro Republicano Español in this city. The Assembly will be charged with "assembling persons representative of Spanish democratic opinion whose mission it will be to seek the best means for the restoration of the republic in Spain."

The restoration task is being approached in no narrow political spirit. Leaders in Montevideo made it clear they wish to co-operate with all Spaniards, regardless of party, religious and regional differences, who prefer the Republican form of government. They are arranging to consult with Señores Juan Negrin, Indalecio Prieto, Juan Antonio de Aguirre and Pi y Suñer before drafting the definite plan of an extraterritorial government.

All the leaders' conferences in this city were behind closed doors, but, on occasions, there were public appearances and speeches, when Martinez Barrio and General Miaja, especially the latter, attracted great multitudes of their fellow-countrymen and Uruguayan sympathizers—who are practically the whole population. The leaders, too, have been entertained lavishly by Uruguayan governing and social personalities.

According to General Miaja, there is little hope of Spanish Republican volunteers fighting as a single force alongside the United Nations against the Axis until the cause itself is taken into political account. That was one of the reasons why they wished to expedite the formation of an extraterritorial government. Nonetheless, many thousands of Spanish volunteers have been fighting side by side with Allied soldiers on the African continent, he said.

Brazilians Approve Two Food Envoys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 18

General satisfaction is felt here at President Vargas' appointment of J. C. Muniz, Brazilian Ambassador to Cuba, and Enrico Penteado, Brazil's Financial Representative at Washington, to attend the food convention at Hot Springs, Va.

Senhor Muniz, who is heading the commission, has been instructed to place his country's vast food resources at the disposal of the United Nations.

Lesson Learned in Tunisia: 'Strategic Bombing' Can Win

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—The striking Allied triumph in Tunisia was a convincing demonstration of the effectiveness of a new type of warfare—strategic bombing from the air—according to military opinion here.

Lessons of this warfare are being applied in a rain of bombs on Sicily, Sardinia, the ports of Italy, and even Germany itself, in full confidence that "strategic bombing" will have the same effect on the Axis' chief European strongholds that it had in North Africa.

"Strategic bombing," in a word, means the wearing down of the enemy's ability to wage war by terrific and constant pounding from the skies. It does not mean the mere bombing of enemy troops or tanks in battle. It refers to the strafing of ports and shipping, blasting of railroads and industrial plants, destruction of supplies and reinforcements long before they reach the battlefront.

Military men believe "strategic bombing" will prove just as effective in clearing the Axis out of the Islands of the Mediterranean, in preparing Italy for conquest, and in softening up Germany for invasion as it was in Africa.

Resistless Offensive

The War Department declares that the North African campaign provided the first large-scale example of the use of resistless aerial striking force in an integrated pattern. It holds that such a use of planes in plenty, and of all types, will win a victory on the ground with smaller forces and more speed than otherwise would be possible.

The War Department is talking about the use of planes both immediately above the battlefield and in strategic bombing as well. Both tactics, expertly co-ordinated, had their major share in the Tunisian victory, but it was the strategic bombing which was credited by Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder, commander of the Allied Air Force in North Africa, with providing the rope which strangled the Axis.

"A far-flung lasso with the noose gradually tightened to a strangling knot—that was the application of air power in the Mediterranean," he declared yesterday.

Constant Pounding

Constant pounding of Italian and Sician ports day in and day out prevented the dispatch of supplies to the Afrika Korps. Destruction of shipping cut down the flow of reinforcements until 50 per cent and more of the tanks, oil, and ammunition sent from Italy to North Africa ended at the bottom of the sea. Ammunition reserves and factories in Italy were bombed. Even the destruction of the tank-manufacturing Renault Works in Paris by the Royal Air Force months ago had its part in the victory. Each and every "strategic bombing" attack diminished supplies reaching General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel and Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim.

The same tactics are being applied to Italy as is evidenced by the pounding of such targets as Lido di Roma, Rome's seaplane base at the mouth of the Tiber, of Ostia and cities in the southwest portion of the Italian boot. This could be a prelude to invasion.

Similar mass bombing of Sardinia and Sicily has permitted Sir Arthur Tedder to come as close as he has to proclaiming the Mediterranean open to Allied shipping. If the strategic Axis-held islands of Sicily, Crete, and Rhodes are to be cleared of Axis troops and the way made safe for Allied convoys without a major campaign, it will be strategic bombing that will do it.

As for Germany itself, the round-the-clock destruction which the RAF and the American Air Force has loosed against the Reich's industrial centers week in and week out is the biggest "strategic bombing" offensive of all. The Tunisian triumph indicates that this major softening-up assault will be likewise effective if sufficient planes can be concentrated and the campaign is unrelenting.

The effect on Axis military production is parallel to what happened in World War I. Then it was the Allied naval blockade which slowly but effectively strangled the Kaiser's powerful forces. The Nazis were determined to profit by this experience and built a program of ersatz war production which was to be proof against sea blockade. Unfortunately for them, it is not proof against air armadas which nightly blast away at factories making the synthetics of war.

This strategic bombing is an Allied improvement on the tactics used by the German Air Force in bombing far behind the lines in Poland and France in the early days of the war. In its bombing of Britain, Germany never employed any such practical pattern—the relentless, slow disintegration of war industry, transport, and supply by a master-plan schedule as the RAF is now putting into practice.

With hundreds of new bombers of the latest types rolling from American and British assembly lines, the opportunity is at hand for the major demonstration. Tunisia has shown the way. By intensifying and multiplying the aerial offensive of Europe, the enemy can be softened up for the Russian armies attacking from the east and the American-British-French legions which may soon drive in from the west or south.

Mrs. Schueller to Get Hearing on Army Ouster

PHILADELPHIA, May 18 (AP)—Mrs. Olga Schueller, German-born American citizen and mother of a U. S. Navy seaman, gets a hearing Monday on her appeal from an Army order directing her to leave the Eastern Defense Command. U. S. District Court Judge J. Cullen Ganey said when he set the hearing date that he wanted to find out whether Mrs. Schueller, who operates a restaurant, had been informed of the charges against her when she was called before a military board last December. "This is very close to what I would call a star-chamber hearing such as we have been reading about in Europe," he commented.

Limited 'Federal Union' in Briton's Plan

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 18—Reports that the Roosevelt-Churchill talks in Washington have now reached the stage where postwar plans are being discussed lend special significance to the latest scheme for organizing peace recently brought out here by Mr. Lionel Curtis.

The plan is, in essence, a modest version of Federal Union. It proposes setting up of an international government. But it limits the functions of this federal authority to those which are essential to preserving the peace. Its powers, he says, "should be limited to defense, foreign policy, colonies, civil aviation and the effective means of making the cost of these services a first charge on the nations united."

While based on the conviction that in order to be fully successful any international peace plan must include both United States and Britain, Mr. Curtis urges that the British Commonwealth of Nations should take the initiative in launching the scheme and should carry it through, even if at first it only includes Britain, the Dominions, and some of the smaller nations of Western Europe, such as Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium and possibly France, which are likely to respond at once to the idea.

First Edition Sold Out

When it first appeared two weeks ago the plan attracted little attention here. This was partly due to the fact that it was printed in a short pamphlet entitled "Faith and Works," and published by the Oxford University Press. Paper restrictions limited the edition to only 5,000 copies so that the booklet became unprocurable almost at once.

Later, however, the ideas it contained began to be talked about, and it has now reached a point where what is in effect a new "Federal Union" organization is being set up to support the Curtis project.

Already more than a score of prominent persons, including a number of Members of Parliament and Peers, have indorsed the plan and indicated their readiness to work for its adoption.

Backed by Beveridge

Unexpected support for the plan came from Sir William Beveridge, who is now in the United States. Formerly not in favor of federal peace plans of this sort, Sir William has indorsed the latest Curtis scheme, which he says has three advantages over more ambitious schemes of federations.

First, it keeps down to an indispensable minimum the sacrifice of national sovereignty.

In the second place, it gives the best practical guarantee that the armed forces developed by nations won't be used for any purely national purpose.

Third, it makes it possible in the words of the Atlantic Charter to give equal opportunity to all men in all lands to live out their individual lives in freedom from fear and want, while not leaving it free to all nations to develop armed forces of their own.

Further Publication

Asking "Can such a union of nations for peace arise out of the present war?" Sir William answers "Yes, for it needs no more than recognition of plain facts. . . . To deride as Utopian plans for an international government and abolition of war is the idlest form of bad dreaming."

Sir William, it is expected here, will endeavore to arrange for publication of the Lionel Curtis pamphlet "Faith and Works" containing details of the plan in New York, where Humphrey Milford, British publisher of the plan, has a branch office.

There are two main distinguishing characteristics of the Curtis scheme. First, he openly insists on the necessity of any such international organization for enforcing peace being based on "Christian principles."

Second, Mr. Curtis emphasizes that Great Britain must frankly confess its proven inability either to prevent the outbreak of future wars or to provide alone for defense of the nations of the British Commonwealth.

Mr. Curtis is convinced that only when the governments and the people of the British Isles and Dominions face honestly the new world conditions which make it no longer possible for sea power alone to serve the purposes of peace which it served during the last century, will the way be open for the setting up of international authority intrusted with necessary air, sea, and land forces to prevent war.

The great value of the plan outlined in "Faith and Works," however, resides in the carefully conceived details which make plain the practicality and necessity of some simple federal scheme of this sort.

Mr. Curtis is acknowledged to be one of the world's greatest experts on federation and his ideas have been crystallized in three wartime pamphlets: "Decision," "Action," and now "Faith and Works."

Leaders of the new federal union group here hope that the publicity given to the plan in the United States will result in publication of all three pamphlets in New York so as to make these ideas available to the American people.

Academy Awards 3 Scholarships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18 — Announcement of the award of three scholarships, with stipends totaling $2,000, for advanced study and research in classical subjects at an American university during the year 1943-'44 was made by the American Academy in Rome here May 17. In peacetime the scholarships are given for study and travel abroad. This practice will be resumed when the war ends, it was said.

Winners of the awards were Betty Nye Hedberg, graduate of Bryn Mawr; Hazel Palmer, graduate of Radcliffe and graduate student at Johns Hopkins University, and Laura Bennett Voelkel, graduate of Vassar College and graduate student at Johns Hopkins.

In addition, the Academy awarded five scholarships, with stipends totalling $1,500, for a year's graduate course in classical studies at an American university to members of the senior classes of its supporting institutions. Winners of these awards were Mary-Barbara Kuffman, of Bryn Mawr; Anne Ruth King, of Hunter College; Jeanette Ruth Mueller, of Rosary College; Ellen McQuilkin Oldham, of Vassar College, and Jethro Robinson of Columbia University.

Vichy Action Aids Asian 'New Order'

By the Associated Press

Signing of documents dealing with "retrocession of exclusive French concessions" in China by Foreign Minister Chu Minyi and the Vichy representative at Nanking was reported by the Tokyo radio today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

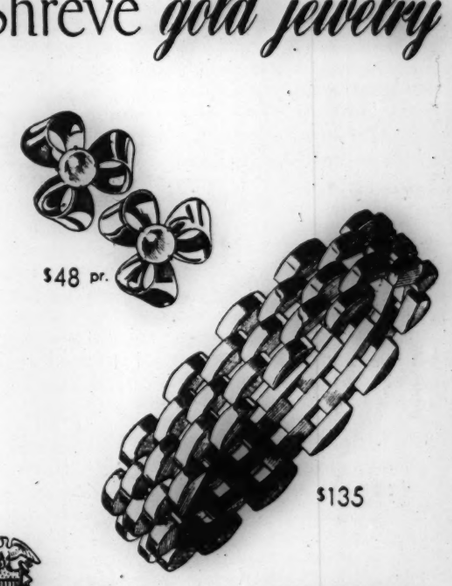
The broadcast interpreted the action as "conclusive evidence of the determination of the French authorities to collaborate with the East Asiatic nation in the establishment of a new order in East Asia."

The report said the Vichy representative had signed over the French concessions in Tientsin, Hankow, and Canton to the puppet government in Nanking.

STRATEGIC

Every move here is planned strategically—to provide fine service economically!
2000 ROOMS, BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50
HOTEL TAFT
7th AVE. AT 50th ST. NEW YORK
TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY
BING & BING MANAGEMENT

Shreve *gold jewelry*



$48 pr.
$135
$17.50

Delicate moonstone earrings in 14 kt. pink gold ...a roller bracelet in two-colour 14 kt. gold ... a service pin in 14 kt. gold and coloured enamel—but three pieces from Shreve's large and distinguished selection of the choicest gold jewelry. *Prices include Federal tax.*

Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
Boylston at Arlington Street, Boston

Jays Treasure Chest-News!

You save 12.00 to 32.00 on these
NEW SUMMER DRESSES
17.90
Ready Wednesday at 9:45

A breath-taking galaxy of utterly new dresses, all from our finest makers. Pure silk shantungs, plus many lovely rayon textures such as tissue failles, large patterned prints and polka dot crepes, sheers and shantungs. Plenty of two-piece styles and some short dinner types. Desirable at two and three times the price—

And you know
Jays does not exaggerate!

Misses' Sizes 10 to 20
SECOND FLOOR
TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Dehydration Recommended Only As Alternate for Canning

By Arnold M. Davis
Assistant Extension Horticulturist, Massachusetts State College

A world at war is a world that is interested in food. At present, great efforts are being exerted to produce as much food as possible and to see that all food which is produced is preserved in some way for future consumption.

Every conflict has brought up the problem of providing an adequate food supply and from this have resulted advances in the art of food preservation. The art of canning, for example, was a product of the Napoleonic wars.

The present war has aroused great interest in the use of dehydrated foods. These are being used by our armed forces and are being shipped to our Allies. One of the strongest arguments in favor of their use for this purpose is the fact that more food material can be shipped in much less space simply because water has been removed. In this respect dehydrated foods have proved their value.

Drying Method Old

Because of the publicity which dehydration has received many persons have become interested in the possibility of dehydrating food in their homes and storing in this way the products from their Victory Gardens or farms, for winter use. Drying is a method of food preservation which has been used for centuries and is defined as the removal of the water by natural heat and air.

Dehydration, on the other hand, is the removal of water from a properly prepared product under controlled conditions of artificial heat and air in motion which produces a more uniform result. The dehydrated product, properly prepared and packaged, can be stored for a considerable length of time, but must be rehydrated, that is, the water content which has been removed must be returned to it before it can be successfully used.

For the past two years, the Food Technology Laboratory at Massachusetts State College has been carrying on extensive experiments on dehydration, particularly as it relates to small scale practices which can be used in the home. This work has been done by S. G. Davis, Dr. W. B. Esselen, Jr., and Dr. F. P. Griffiths. As a result of their experiments these recommendations are made.

It is fair to say that dehydration is not a substitute for home canning as a method of food preservation and should not be so considered. On the other hand, in the case of a serious shortage of containers for canning (and from present indications that will not come this year) dehydration would serve as an alternate which would enable most products to be conserved for later consumption.

Same Amount of Work

The amount of work involved in dehydration is approximately the same as the amount of work involved in canning. The product is prepared in the same way that it would be for canning. Most products must be practically precooked, and then by means of heat they are dehydrated to a point point where the resulting moisture content is low. They then must be sealed up in tight containers. These may be glass jars, cardboard cartons, or treated paper bags which can be sealed in such a manner as to exclude air and moisture. This is to prevent the moisture in the air from practically rehydrating the product and resulting in spoilage.

This does not mean that when the container of a dehydrated product has been opened and part of the contents used, it cannot be resealed and the balance used at a later date.

With most foods it will require a longer time and a little more heat to dehydrate a product than it does to can it. Special equipment must be provided for dehydration. This equipment can be made at home and in the following articles such equipment will be described.

It is safe to say that a well-planned program of food preservation would include dehydration of certain products, canning for other products, and winter storage in areas where winter storage is feasible. As an illustration of each, sweet corn, dehydrated, produces a satisfactory product and is fairly simple to dehydrate. It is easily used and as far as flavor, food value, and appearance are concerned, the results are so satisfactory that I consider it an excellent method of preserving this particular vegetable. Likewise, dehydration of the table greens results in a product which when rehydrated nearly approaches the fresh texture and appearance of the fresh greens. Spinach will serve as an example.

Canning will do an infinitely better job of preserving such a product as tomatoes. Dehydrated tomatoes are not satisfactory. On the other hand, canned tomatoes, well handled, produce an excellent product from the standpoint of appearance, flavor, and food value. Winter storage, where feasible, probably is the best method of preserving the texture of such vegetables as carrots, cabbage, celery, etc., for winter use.

If anyone feels that dehydration is the method to use in preserving food products my answer would be—only if space is limited, and only if you are faced with the problem of storing the product.

Some Flavor Lost

Dehydrated foods have undergone a special type of process in the course of preparation. When they are prepared for the table they are going to retain certain characteristics due to such processing. It is impossible to compare dried prunes, apricots, and raisins with the fresh fruits. Likewise, it is impossible to compare dehydrated foods with the fresh or canned products on the basis of original flavor, texture, and appearance.

With a well-grown product, processed at its most favorable stage in development, dehydration as a home method of food preservation is an alternate method which, in most instances, should be used only when it is not possible to can at home. The dehydrated product will need to be prepared in the same manner that the canned product will need to be prepared. The length of time involved in dehydration will be longer than that involved in canning. The cost of dehydration, practically speaking, will be the same as the cost of canning.

For the average home maker canning still is the best method of food preservation.

Note: This is the first in a series of three articles. The second article in the series will deal with the practice of dehydrating food products in the home. The final article will deal with the storage and use of the product.

The simple lines which characterize the clothes of the modern girl are illustrated in the cotton frocks pictured here. (Left) A flowered piqué of American primitive design which mother and daughter might easily make at home. This one was designed and made by a student at the Jackson-von Ladau School, where the girls learn to design their own patterns. (Right) A cool checked gingham that will serve for any daytime occasion—another which could be made at home. (Simplicity Pattern No. 4597.)

Dress Problems of Teen-Age Girl Need Wise Handling

By Evalina Jackson von Ladau
Director, Jackson-von Ladau School of Fashion

If you have a teen-age daughter, you will probably awake one day to find yourself the mother of a completely strange young woman, one who speaks a language filled with incomprehensible words. She is a daughter who resembles dozens of her friends and walks surrounded by an aura of self-possession, confidence and assurance.

You have a vague feeling that she considers anyone over 18 as being quite antique and entirely unable to cope with the world and the problems of today. This attitude is just a natural part of the growing-up process. The proper procedure from this point on is one based on the utmost diplomacy and tact. To the "teen-ager" it is most important that she maintain prestige with her set. Hence she will, for a time, slavishly follow all the fads and fancies of her group—it may be a curious gadget for her lapel, a manner of wearing her sweater or a way of doing her hair.

Important to Daughter

To the adult, these fads may seem silly and illogical but to the young girl they are vastly important. To argue is futile—you must see through the apparent problem by placing it in its proper perspective.

Just for fun, look back on your own teen-age by taking out a few snapshots. Need any more be said? Fortunately today's designers of subdeb clothing make surveys and consult the young ladies themselves. They inquire regarding line, color and material preferences. From this information comes valuable design inspiration such as the classic sports costume which has become a uniform of good taste and simplicity, but which may be mixed or matched to provide individuality and infinite variety.

Style-conscious adults do not approve of the super-baggy sweater with the pushed-up sleeves which are so dear to the hearts of school girls but even at their worst these sweaters are a vast improvement on the fancy lace and latticework sweaters worn not so long ago. If daughter insists on such garments, direct her purchases toward quality rather than quantity. For fitness to purpose and comfort, it would be hard to better the good design of the box coat and reefer. Remember you have not the problem in dressing your daughter that your mother had in dressing you, for the modern young lady prefers simplicity to the dressy, added-to costume of your day. In her more formal moods she turns intelligently to the charming peasant mode which is gay and youthful.

Simplicity Good Taste

She prefers piqué to satin, checked ginghams to dramatic prints. Her revolt against hats has been recognized by the fashion experts as proof that hats had not been properly designed for her. With the designers remedying matters we now find sweet Dutch bonnets, calots and berets which appeal to sensible young girls.

If the actual clothes selection is taken out of your hands then concentrate on a directive program. It is up to you to graduate daughter with "Excellent" marks on grooming, posture, voice, budgets, costs and clothes care. Each requires persistence and patience on the part of both mother and daughter.

Fortunately the super-sloppy fad which glorified dirty saddle shoes and reversibles is passing; hence this is an ideal time to intensify your training in personal grooming. With your daughter, study the proper care of her hair and of the different shampoos available, help her select the one best suited to her. Let her see that you are interested. Buy the best brush you can find and help her to form a consistent daily hair-brushing habit—one that will be as automatic as brushing her teeth. In the same way you can guide your daughter in hand and fingernail care and thus awaken her consciousness of the importance of the well-groomed hand as a part of her approaching womanhood when a grubby-looking one is no longer cute. When through care, hands are lovely, there is no temptation to camouflage with weird and unnatural nail polish effects.

Strange how often we forget those two good friends who work so hard for us—our feet! Do please see that her shoes fit properly when purchased and that she keeps them that way. Campaign against the "walking over on the sides" fad, and, above all, the foot-dragging vogue. Experiments have actually proved that shoes wear out in half the time due to the constant grinding.

Stress the importance of balance, co-ordination, and rhythmic precision in movement. Try the catch phrase "S. U. S." (Sit Up Straight) at table or when reading or sewing. Let daughter see that you are sincerely trying to set a good example. Try walking with her balancing a book on your own head. Ask her if she sees the difference in your appearance and ask her to check you on your posture—this is true diplomacy.

Voice Needs Grooming, Too

"Her voice was low and sweet, an excellent thing in woman." It was true in Shakespeare's time and it is still true. It should be cultivated for the really valuable possession that it is. A well-modulated voice is an asset, it requires no coupons and should be worn by all. Frankly, I believe that a good course in diction and voice placement should be a required study in all schools. Encourage your daughter to read aloud. This serves not only to add color and tone to the voice but also to increase her vocabulary.

Every "teen-ager" should be taught to figure cost, else how can she be expected to have that knowledge when "Mrs." is prefixed to her name. Such information must be built over a period of time, it cannot be picked up at a moment's notice. With understanding of cost comes an appreciation of value.

To express your love, you perhaps stretch a point that she may have everything her heart desires. Would it not be wiser to express that love by giving her buying facts based on two and two equal four (not five or six); to help her to organize a definite budget that she may be able to judge for herself the order of importance of each article, the self-discipline to forego this, that she may have that? Fill yourself with consumer facts about materials, craftsmanship and price relationship. Share them with her. Take her shopping with you for home commodities as well as for your own clothes (you can depend on her taste for you). The more you offer the opportunity for her to think constructively the higher will be your mother "rating."

Again, since you love her, you sew on that button, iron that blouse, darn that sock, figuring that she will have plenty of time later on to learn for herself. Would it not be wiser to teach her now so that later on her skill will stand her in good stead? Refer to articles 2, 3 and 4 of this series. I really believe that your daughter wants to be taught even though it is necessary to prod more often than now and again.

Sometimes untidiness comes from poor storage planning within her room, so why not make a project with her to see to it that there is an easily-available place for all her possessions?

Last of six articles

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Better Dressmaking, by Ruth Wyeth Spears (M. Barrow & Co., Inc., $3).

We're indebted to some of the remarkably clear diagrams in this book for showing us how to "roll" a knot in thread. We've been tying ours for years! Probably no one else is that blank about sewing, but anyone with amateur standing as a dressmaker will find many helpful pages in this substantial volume.

* * *

We Chinese Women, Speeches and Writings During the First United Nations Year, by Mayling Soong Chiang (Chinese News Service).

Even in cold print, without the warm charm of her exquisite diction, Madame Chiang's words carry fire and impetus. Surpassing her superb mastery of words is the grandeur of her vision. Some have said that the sufferings in this war have justified hatred; but Madame Chiang said, in a speech recorded in this booklet: "... grimly determined as we are that Victory for the Allied nations must be won, we have no hatred for our enemies in spite of the terrible barbarities from which we have suffered." Most impressive of Madame Chiang's qualities of leadership as revealed in these speeches is her recognition of the power of spiritual strength.

* * *

Careers for the Home Economist, by Frances Maule (Funk & Wagnalls Co., $2).

The author's dedication reads: "To Alberta M. Goudiss, who got me started on this—and then couldn't stop me." The enthusiasm which Frances Maule writes into this book carries the reader along at a fresh and lively pace. Much of the book deals with nutrition, touching on modern theories concerning its relation to health; but other chapters cover with fidelity and interest the varied possibilities awaiting the home economist in the fields of the food business, fashions, textiles, demonstrations of foods and home-making equipment, journalism, and radio.

* * *

Victory Vitamin Cook Book, by Florence LaGanke Harris (William Penn Publishing Corp., $1.50).

Toward the end of three brief paragraphs addressed "To the Reader" occurs the following suggestion, "You may, if you want to, skip the first 20 pages in this book." That practically took the words right out of our mouth! Many persons who do not subscribe to the vitamins-for-health theories would lay down the book after a page or two of this instruction. However, the 400 recipes that fill the rest of the book offer some useful ideas for wartime meals.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Australian Composer Still Writing Songs

By Margaret Adams

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Number thirty-seven? Yes, this must be the place! A piano was being played—the rippling of the melody seemed as effortless as the flight of a bird. For awhile I listened outside the cream-colored house with the green shutters. Then, gently, I used the knocker. The music ceased, the door was opened wide. Within stood a tall, smiling boy. In the background, bidding me welcome, stood the woman I had come to interview.

She was May Brahe, composer of "I Passed by Your Window," "Oh, It's Quiet Down Here," "Thanks be to God," "Bless This House," and other songs made familiar by such famous singers as Melba, Clara Butt, Ada Crossley, John McCormack, Harold Williams, and Peter Dawson. The smiling lad was the composer's school-boy son, Harold.

Lived in England

Although May Brahe (who in private life is Mrs. George Morgan) was born in Australia, for many years she lived in England. Her home there is in the quiet countryside of Herefordshire, where in the near-by woods, the song of the nightingale can be heard. In this atmosphere so conducive to composing, she not only wrote many of the songs which have made her famous, but the music for a comic opera, "Castles in the Air," for which Sidney Box wrote the lyrics. It was produced at Welwyn in 1939. But war came; ways of living were disorganized; the bookings for the Opera were canceled. Wartime conditions also had their effect on rural England. Its quiet was disturbed. Then came a cable from her brother in Australia, where also live her two married sons, urging Mrs. Morgan to come to her native land. Her husband also desired that she and son, Harold, should seek sanctuary there. So after many years' absence, May Brahe returned to Australia.

Here in Sydney, she and Harold are making their temporary home, while her husband continues his work as an actor manager in England, and her artist daughter, Marita, is doing war work in London.

As we chatted, sampling the good things to eat (besides being a gifted maker of songs May Brahe is an excellent baker of cakes), we discovered many mutual interests and enthusiasms, including our love for people and affairs Scottish. Mrs. Morgan has many friends, and has spent much time in Scotland, viewing scenes made familiar to her, by the descriptions of her mother, who was born in Edinburgh. As she recalled childhood days, she conveyed a vivid picture of that Scottish mother. She was a widely read, cultured woman, with an infinite capacity for making those around her happy. And of her it could be said, "She makes music wherever she goes." That devoted love of music, which was so much a part of her own life, she fostered and encouraged in her children. "She was a sweet singer of songs," said Mrs. Morgan, "and informal concerts were part of our family life. They were joyous affairs. We would gather round the piano, and with mother playing, we would sing solos and harmonize songs.

"Even when we were naughty, and mother had to correct us, she did it to music! If we were disobedient, she made a song about it! Endowed with a keen sense of humor, she made up funny little rhymes, and as she sang them to us, we forgot that we didn't want to do this and that, and laughed and did as we were told!"

As far back as she can remember, a piano had a natural attraction for May Brahe. As a very small child, her favorite hiding place was underneath the family "grand," and, although she started composing songs when she was six—her manuscript book being an old school exercise book, which she ruled with red lines—the real ambition of her life was to become a great pianist.

Wrote Songs for Singers

Part of that education included the study of singing with an Italian teacher. And this training she found of inestimable value. As she tried out tunes, she always had in mind the interpretation to be given by the singer. When the songs thus composed were eventually submitted to the head of a music publishing firm in Melbourne, he was so interested in her work, and so impressed by its quality, that he advised her to go to London, where she would have opportunities of developing her talent.

And so, at the age of eighteen, with very little money, but with a sense of high endeavor, she set out for England. It was an uphill road but from small beginnings she went steadily ahead. Her work brought her in contact with some of the most famous singers of the day, for many of whom she wrote songs. "The Twilight of the Years"—one of her own favorites—was written for Dame Nellie Melba. "She asked me to write a quiet song," said Mrs. Morgan, "and she went over that song again and again, until she was absolutely satisfied that she was giving it the exact interpretation I desired."

McNutt Warned That Women Won't Quit Jobs After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, is having no trouble getting women to work in war industries, but he has been warned he may have difficulty getting them out.

While he was working over a plan to absorb 4,000,000 women who have signified their willingness to enter war service in tight labor areas, Mr. McNutt received this notice from his Women's Advisory Committee yesterday:

"The Government and industry must not assume that all women can be treated as the reserve group during war only, nor should those who wish to stay in the labor market be accused of taking men's jobs."

Shipbuilder Henry F. Kaiser estimated recently that 50 per cent of the women working in war plants will want to hold their jobs after the war.

Demobilization Committees

After warning the War Manpower Commission, the Women's Advisory Committee appointed Mrs. Beatrice Gould, editor of the Ladies Home Journal, to head a standing subcommittee on the post-war demobilization of women. Serving with Mrs. Gould will be Miss Elizabeth Christman, National Women's Trade Union League; Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, National League of Women Voters; Mrs. Esther Cole Franklin, American Association of University Women, and Miss Jennie Matya, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Mr. McNutt's only reply to the women workers' fear that they might be treated only as wartime substitutes for men was: "No comment."

The Selective Service Law says that men who have been in the armed services must be guaranteed their jobs when they return home, but the War Manpower Commission, according to Mr. McNutt, has made "no promises" to anybody.

4,000,000 Women Ready

Local woman-power registrations, carried on since the idea of a national registration was dropped, have resulted in the signing up of 4,000,000 women who are willing to take war jobs in their communities, Mr. McNutt reported.

The Manpower Commission had estimated that only between 1,900,000 and 2,000,000 new women would need to be drawn into the labor market this year, he said, but added that it was always well to have a reserve.

Most of the women are listed as "unskilled."

Council on Books in Wartime Adds Best-Seller Editions

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—A plan calling for "expendable armed services editions" of best-selling fiction and nonfiction will make it possible for the Council on Books in Wartime to distribute 35,000,000 free volumes to Americans in the armed services during the next year, Council officials announced today.

The new distribution plan, developed by a committee representing authors, booksellers, librarians, and publishers in co-operation with the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, will culminate late in June when 50,000 copies each of 25 selected titles will be ready for shipment, the council said.

The special paper-bound pocket-size editions will be manufactured by various printing plants throughout the country on presses not normally employed in the printing of books, on paper supplied from armed services requirements, so that the cost will be the lowest in the history of the industry, the Council said.

While the minimum edition of any title will be 50,000 copies, the average probably will total 100,000, officials said, of which 80 per cent will be distributed to the Army, and 20 per cent will be divided among the other services. Distribution will be exclusively in overseas areas, military hospitals, and training centers here where no camp libraries are available.

A monthly list of titles will be issued containing fiction and nonfiction, and occasionally including classics, mysteries, and westerns. The first list includes William Saroyan's "The Human Comedy," Capt. Ted Lawson's forthcoming "Thirty Second Over Tokio," Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," and Hervey Allen's "The Forest and the Fort."

The plan was worked out by a committee composed of Malcolm Johnson of Doubleday, Doran & Co., John Farrar of Farrar & Rinehart, and William Sloane of Henry Holt & Co.

The Council said that no educational or technical books would be included in the armed services editions, nor would the new plan in any way supersede the Council's Victory Book Campaign which in the past four months has collected and distributed almost 5,000,000 volumes among servicemen.

Decline in Racing Revenues Seen Offset by States' Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Americans wagered more than $560,000,000 on horse races last year.

While the 20 states which benefited from this by a total of $26,500,000 in taxes are bemoaning the fact that this source of revenue is likely to dry up almost to the vanishing point this year, some patriotic citizens are noting how nice that $560,000,000 would look in the form of War Bonds, and some tax experts are wondering just how much of a loss, if any, the cut in state revenues from this gambling practice really is going to be.

The drop in racing revenues brought in to state coffers through operation of pari-mutuel systems is expected as a result of gas rationing and the ban on pleasure driving, points out the Council on State Governments. Many tracks located some distance from centers of population will close. Most of those that operate—if allowed to do so by the authorities—are fairly certain to see their patronage reduced substantially.

The effect of a compulsory restriction is already seen in California, which last year put into effect a virtual ban on such events. The total amount wagered in California in 1941 was $98,972,960. Last year it was only $12,000,000. This meant a drop in state revenue from $3,974,582, to $500,000.

But there are factors involved which those who are intent on the prosperity of the gambling industry as such, or on superficial governmental revenue figures, do not always readily see.

In the first place, it is pointed out by objective observers, there is nothing about this horse racing, and particularly the gambling part of it, that can be remotely associated with any kind of essential activity. Some insist this is so in peacetime, unquestionably so in wartime. Relatively few persons depend on this industry for a livelihood. And even those who did at one time are certainly needed now for war work.

In the second place there is that vital need for every extra penny for War Bonds, to help finance the war, and help sidetrack inflation.

Then there's the matter of state revenue. And of first importance in considering this is the fact that state taxing of horse-race betting was for the most part begun during the depression. State revenues from other sources dwindled and government costs increased. The states needed money especially for relief.

Today, instead of a depression, there is an unprecedented business boom. There is little if any need for funds for relief. Revenue from other sources is at an all-time high. As a matter of fact most states today have surpluses which in some cases they don't know how to handle. While only nine of the 20 states which collect from the races have sales taxes, many of the others have income taxes, and revenue from both of these sources has jumped appreciably in the past year or so.

Important, too, is the fact that in many cases disposition of racing revenues is specified by law. In Massachusetts, for instance, it all goes to old-age assistance, as does a third of the "take" in Arkansas and most of it in Florida.

And what about the need for funds for old-age assistance? Reports from the American Public Welfare Association here indicate that a surprising number of pension recipients throughout the country are exchanging jobs for their monthly grants. This is prevalent enough to reduce substantially the need for funds for this purpose.

In other pari-mutuel states, the revenue goes for agricultural or breeding purposes or for state and county fairs, rodeos, and such. The loss here will be minimized because most state fairs and many county fairs, and most all such events as rodeos, have been called off for the duration.

The situation in this respect is not unlike that in the case of the gasoline tax, which in most states is allotted to road building, practically none of which is, or can be, done at present. Thus the drop in revenue has no real appreciable effect.

Beyond this is the fact that most of the $560,000,000 wagered last year, if it can't be bet on the races this year, is bound to be spent in some way. And from that spending in other directions the state is bound to profit to some extent through other tax forms.

To imply then that the states are going to "suffer" because horse racing is banned or curtailed for the duration is, the tax experts and others insist, something more than questionable.

States which profit from race betting are: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Washington, and West Virginia.

Vacation Gas Limit Held to 'A' Ration

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 18

OPA said it's sorry, but vacation travel by automobile this summer must be limited to the mileage that motorists can eke out of their basic "A" rations.

A statement by Administrator Prentiss Brown reiterated OPA's policy to deny mileage, except that in the "A" book, for vacation trips. The statement was in reply to numerous requests from public officials and representatives of private groups in various sections.

Local Advisory Groups Ordered Set Up by OPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18 — The Office of Price Administration today ordered local trade advisory committees set up all over the country to assist in installing the community-wide ceilings on foodstuffs.

Recognizing that few women seem to know what the new ceiling prices are all about, the OPA has decided to throw most of the educational burden—for the time being at least—on the storekeeper.

Some communities also are setting up price panels in connection with their local rationing boards and recruiting volunteer price wardens to educate both housewives and grocers on the new ceilings which are being established in the major cities of the country.

Price ceilings have been issued to cover about 80 per cent of the items that go into the housewife's market basket in about 130 market areas.

The lists have been issued locally by rationing boards in the various communities, since they vary from city to city.

The OPA is setting prices by four groups of stores, making special allowances for smaller independent stores which customarily provide additional services such as credit and delivery. Stores with larger sales volume and those operating on a self-service cash-and-carry basis, are not being allowed as great a margin.

Almost as soon as some of the ceilings are established, they will be reduced 10 per cent under President Roosevelt's hold-the-line order. The 10 per cent reduction in the retail price of beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton, coffee, and butter becomes effective June 1.

After the grocer understands the new ceilings, the housewife can expect that the Government will turn its educational campaign on her.

Before dollars-and-cents ceilings were established, it was almost impossible for a housewife to tell whether she was being overcharged or buying from a "black market."

Now, she can take the lists out of her local newspapers and compare the legal price with what her grocer asks.

Prices can be below the legal maximum, but not above it.

Eventually, the OPA hopes to have all price ceilings published in a form that the housewife can carry conveniently along with her ration coupons.

To date, housewives have been more concerned with points and the availability of food than with the price they pay.

OPA has been slow to enlist the housewife's aid as price wardens because it wants to be sure she understands the system first and does not unduly antagonize harassed storekeepers.

Grocers Protest

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP) — The National Association of Retail Grocers, stating it spoke for 360,000 storekeepers, appealed to President Roosevelt today for relief from new price ceilings ordered by the Office of Price Administration.

"Retail grocers of the nation, shocked and stunned by the advertised maximum prices on a number of canned foods listed in yesterday's newspapers, face a grave crisis," the Association said in a telegram to the White House.

"Items in some areas are actually below replacement cost, and many mean actual loss to retailers considering operating costs, decreased volume and other expenses. . . . Isn't it a violation of the Price Control Act for OPA to force changes in business practices and to issue all regulations without consultation with the industry which they affect?"

The Association complained that the OPA had not answered its pleas for adjustment of price ceilings.

Maid of Cotton—

Associated Press

—Wears Evening Dress Made of Cotton

Miss Bonnie Beth Byler of Lepanto, Ark., chosen Maid of Cotton for 1943, models this checked gingham evening dress. Owner of a 300-acre cotton plantation, she is visiting New York in the course of a 20,000-mile tour designed to inform the nation on cotton's role in the war.

Ruml Denies NRPB Favors Deficit Policy

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Beardsley Ruml, an adviser of the National Resources Planning Board, today termed "an uninformed misstatement" the assertion that the NRPB advocates a new conception that continuous deficit spending is essential to the economic prosperity of the nation.

Mr. Ruml, Treasurer of R. H. Macy & Co., of New York and author of an income tax abatement plan bearing his name, took exception to the statement by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution, in a recently published book "New Philosophy of Public Debt."

Dr. Moulton wrote that there is a schism in "high Government circles" over the question of whether a balanced budget is desirable and said President Roosevelt and his NRPB are in opposite camps.

In an address prepared for a meeting of the American Association of Planning Officials Mr. Ruml said:

"Dr. Moulton's reference to the Board is an uninformed misstatement of the Board's recommendations on fiscal policies. These are clearly set forth in its recent report for 1943, in part as follows:

"'It is our national policy [as it has been since the beginning of our history] to accept as a suitable role of government, positive effort to foster and encourage the free activities of private individuals and agencies in advancing their well-being through productive enterprise.

"'Accordingly the fiscal and monetary policies of the Federal Government should be conceived and administered to complement and supplement these activities of private enterprise in the maintenance of adequate effective demand.'"

Roosevelt Warning on Tax Forgiveness

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's identical letters to Walter F. George (D) of Georgia and Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairmen of the Senate and House Tax Committees, respectively, follows:

The revenue bills recently passed by the House and the Senate contain certain provisions putting taxpayers on a pay-as-you-go basis by means of collection at the source and current payment of the income tax. Needed relief is also given to millions of men and women in our armed forces.

I am eager, as I am sure the whole country is eager, to see our taxes put on a pay-as-you-go basis at the earliest possible moment. Ever since 1941 the Treasury has consistently recommended provisions designed to this end. Such provisions would help hold the line against inflation.

The Senate bill, however, provides for the cancellation of a whole year's taxes. This cancellation would result in a highly inequitable distribution of the cost of the war and in an injust and discriminatory enrichment of thousands of taxpayers in the upper income groups. Such groups would be enriched by the cancellation of taxes already owing by them. The Senate bill would give to a man with an income of $2,000 a year a cancellation of taxes equaling less than four weeks' income after taxes; a man with an income of $100,000 would receive a cancellation equaling 20 months' income after taxes. The latter would have canceled more than all war tax increases since 1939, and would thus escape financial contribution to the war effort.

The fact that the upper-income groups may pay just as many dollars into the Treasury in 1943 on account of their liability for 1943 does not detract from their enrichment nor change the result that they would have permanently escaped tax on 1942 income.

A program of the proportions necessary to finance the war and to curb inflation must inevitably reach far down into the income scale. Tax rates for taxpayers in the upper-income groups are already so high that substantial additional taxation cannot be imposed upon these groups. The effect of the remission of taxes contained in the Senate bill would therefore be a transfer of a substantial part of the cost of the war from the upper-income to the middle- and lower-income groups upon whom tax increases must be chiefly imposed. Others, including those now on the battle fronts, would later be obliged to shoulder the burden from which our most fortunate taxpayers have been relieved.

The so-called antiwindfall provisions of the bill do not go to the heart of this basic inequity. Although they would reduce the total amount of forgiveness, the reduction would be made in an inequitable way. It would be made at the expense of people whose businesses have been dislocated by the war as much as it would be at the expense of those who have been enriched by war profits. It would also be at the expense of many people whose incomes have increased since 1940 not because of the war, but because they have just arrived at their greatest earning capacity. Those who have always had large incomes get the greatest windfall and they are untouched by the antiwindfall provisions of the Senate bill.

I am writing you now so that you may know my views and in the hope that a bill may be worked out in conference that I can sign. I have recommended pay-as-you-go taxation. I have not insisted upon any particular formula for transition to a pay-as-you-go basis. I believe that there should be substantial adjustments to ease the transition, but there are limits beyond which I cannot go. I cannot acquiesce in the elimination of a whole year's tax burden on the upper-income groups during a war period when I must call for an increase in taxes and savings from the mass of our people.

Ruml Tax Plan Rejected By House Under Veto Threat

Continued from Page 1

Minnesota, leader of the House bloc favoring the Senate 100 per sent forgiveness plan, then asked the House to adopt the Senate-approved plan without change. Mr. Knutson moved to send the Senate bill to a conference committee with instructions to report back immediately with the 100 per cent forgiveness plan.

Under the arrangement, if the Knutson motion failed of a majority, the original House version, providing for a 50 per cent tax abatement, would go to a conference committee without instruction.

Opening the debate, Mr. Knutson told the House the opposition of the Administration was "nothing new."

"Don't let them stampede you by reading the President's letter," he said. "There isn't a word in it that says he's going to veto it.

"If I understand the English language, the President will allow the bill to become law without his signature."

May 15 Deadline

He reminded the House that the Bureau of Internal Revenue stated legislation must be enacted by May 15 if collection at the source were to become effective July 1.

"If this bill goes to a free conference, we'll have a deadlock for days and days and finally a stalemate," he said. "The Treasury will lose hundreds of millions of dollars. This is a responsibility this House wouldn't care to assume."

Representative Frank Carlson (R) of Kansas, author of the House version of the Ruml Plan, said under normal circumstances he would be the last member in the House to vote for a motion to instruct a conference.

"These are not normal circumstances," he added. "We've got to do something."

He urged approval of Mr. Knutson's motion.

Speaking in reply, Mr. Doughton accused Mr. Knutson of not fully understanding the bill.

Consideration Urged

"It's never been considered by the House," he said, referring to the new anti-windfall clause inserted in the original House version of the Ruml Plan.

He said Mr. Knutson's motion to instruct the conferees on a plan which the House rejected in principle twice before was "amusing and absurd."

The House began voting at 1:50 p. m.

Shortly before the session began, Speaker Sam Rayburn said he interpreted President Roosevelt's letter of yesterday as meaning he would veto the Senate version of the bill if it is enacted.

There was a frantic lining up of congressmen on the opposing sides before the discussion today got under way.

Intimidation Seen

Advocates of the total forgiveness Ruml plan accused the President of trying to intimidate Congress with his veto threat and declared they would not alter their positions to meet his attack.

On the other hand, a Democratic group found encouragement in the Roosevelt message.

House Bill Favored

Mr. Roosevelt's letter indicated that he favored legislation like that of the House, which would give only 50 per cent tax forgiveness rather than 100 per cent. By inference, Mr. Roosevelt implied that he would not veto the former bill. The prospect was, however, that even with his weight in the scale, at least a 75 per cent abatement would be passed.

The Roosevelt argument followed that advanced by such conservatives, often pitted in the past against the New Deal, as Senator George, Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia and Millard Tydings (D) of Maryland, in the Senate last week.

In essence it boils down to this:

Under the system of progressive income taxes, the rich pay more than do the poor. This inequality in taxes is an accepted feature of the American tax system.

But with a 100 per cent forgiveness, or abatement, the 1942 debts of all these individuals to the Government would be wiped out. The accepted inequality in the tax structure, involved in the progressive income-tax feature, would disappear.

Furthermore, it is argued, income-tax payers—big corporations as well as individuals—have accumulated money to pay their 1942 tax debt to the Government, just as they do for any debt. This money in many cases is earmarked for the Treasury and is ready and waiting to go into its coffers. If the money is "forgiven" by the Treasury now, it will go to help swell the inflation tide. It will not be "recaptured" in later years, it is argued, because, after the war, incomes will subside.

In his statement, Mr. Roosevelt by inference also indicated the intention of spreading the proposed $16,000,000,000 in additional taxes down through the mass of the public.

Food Conference Reinstates Co-operation Among Nations

Continued from Page 1

once formed, who can say how far it will carry us?"

One of the Conference's early contributions to Allied amity came with the announcement that a joint Giraud-de Gaulle delegation would represent Free France.

No such international gathering as now is meeting here has convened since the members of the League of Nations failed to apply the Covenant when confronted by Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. This is visibly a modest and tentative beginning, but it marks the resumption of the diplomacy of peace. Its significance is in the direction in which it s headed. It is not promising a Utopia. It is promising a constructive international approach to a common and vital international problem. Its achievements remain to be seen. Today's deliberations were largely organizational.

The chiefs of the 45 delegations formally constituted themselves the steering committee of the Conference.

They voted unanimously to name Judge Marvin Jones, head of the United States delegation, as permanent President of the Conference, and Warren Kelchner of the Department of State as Permanent Secretary General.

They agreed that the conference would promote these four purposes:

Four Purposes

1. To ascertain through an up-to-date, world-wide survey the facts as to what are the needs of the various peoples of the world for food and other essential agricultural products, with due regard to differing conditions and possibilities among countries.

2. To recognize—and to act upon that recognition—that in the past, excessive accumulations of certain agricultural products were in fact not surpluses at all, when measured by the world's minimum needs of food and clothing: that these so-called surpluses usually were the results of maldistribution and underconsumption.

3. To seek to find ways so to organize world agricultural production as to enable the satisfaction of these needs, and to explore measures, both domestic and international, by which production can be enhanced and better directed in terms of consumption.

4. To examine and recommend methods and conditions which are necessary to assure that what can be produced can also be put into the hands of those who need it.

Ambitious Agenda

This is a large agenda, an ambitious agenda. It is estimated that it will hold the Conference in continuous session for nearly three weeks. The deliberations are certain to be significant but hardly sensational. They are not intended to be. Gathered here are not politicians or diplomats, but technicians, specialists in the intricacies of the problems for which they are seeking the answers.

No final decisions, no political obligations, no governmental commitments will be taken at this meeting. Far-reaching recommendations will be made, but they will be submitted to the governments of all the countries for further study and approval.

Thirty-one United Nations and 14 Associated Nations are represented at this conference.

The United Nations are:

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India; Iraq, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Philippine Islands, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia.

The Associated Nations are:

Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Free France, Iceland, Iran, Liberia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Thus there began today a new effort at world co-operation on a major scale, undertaken at the height of the war and designed to pave the way to enduring co-operation in the future peace.

Dies-Assailed Workers' Pay Under House Consideration

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Obscured by a new move to abolish the Farm Security Administration and the National Resources Planning Board, the propriety of withholding salaries of individual Federal workers by legislative action arose today in the House.

Scheduled for roll-call votes were amendments to a relatively minor deficiency appropriation bill which would specifically deny funds for the salary of three criticized Government employees and bar the President from keeping the FSA and the NRPB alive with money from his huge emergency fund.

In a surprise move, a solid front of Republicans tentatively wrote the Presidential fund ban into the bill late yesterday on a teller vote of 133 to 104.

The House previously had moved to abolish the two New Deal agencies by withholding funds for them in regular supply bills for the fiscal year starting July 1.

Representative John Taber (R) of New York offered an amendment yesterday to block any revival of the organization with Presidential funds, about $89,000,000 of which are carried in the deficiency measure.

The action was necessary, Mr. Taber said, because the President has not always used the fund exclusively for war purposes and conceivably could give part of it to the SFA and the Planning Board. Both agencies, the latter headed by the President's uncle, Frederic A. Delano, have been the objects of Republican attacks.

There was little prospect that the amendment to withhold the pay of the trio of Federal workers would be defeated. The three are Dr. Goodwin Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., of the Communications Commission, and Robert Morss Lovett, Government Secretary of the Virgin Islands.

They were among more than a score of Government workers listed by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas last February as individuals who might be suspected of having un-American political ideas.

A subcommittee subsequently reported them unfit for public office.

Opponents of the amendment questioned its propriety, arguing it was unfair and would set a dangerous precedent.

Fair-Employment Unit Expecting Reorganization

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The self-sought reorganization of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, a Government unit charged with combating racial and religious discrimination, appeared imminent today.

The Committee, in a statement, said it had been "officially advised that a new chairman had been appointed and that the reorganization will be effected immediately upon his assumption of the chairmanship."

Therefore, the statement said, the Committee has acceded to a "request" to postpone two hearings that it had scheduled for inquiry into charges of discrimination against Negroes and others.

One hearing, dealing with alleged discrimination in Detroit war industries, was postponed from May 24-25 to June 28-29. The other, involving hiring practices of the Capital Transit Company here, was set back from May 19 to June 2.

Identity of the new Chairman was not disclosed. Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission, parent agency of the Committee, indicated that President Roosevelt would deliver the appointment personally.

The new chairman will succeed Dr. Malcolm S. Maclean, Hampton, Va., Institute President, who gave up the post to take duty with the Navy Department.

The Committee's work has been virtually at a standstill since early this year, when a hearing it had scheduled into alleged discrimination against Negroes by the railroad industry was "postponed indefinitely" by Mr. McNutt.

No Action Develops In Morrison Case

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The House Military Affairs Committee, meeting in executive session today, took no action on a radio commentator's suggestion that Representative James H. Morrison (D) of Louisiana was slated to receive a "juicy commission" on a steam boiler deal, Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky said.

The commentator, Drew Pearson, testified yesterday that a friend of Mr. Morrison's told him Mr. Morrison had said he expected to profit from the deal. Mr. Morrison shouted from the sidelines "That's a lie."

Mr. Pearson gave the name of his informant to Mr. May in writing, and today the committee counsel, Ralph Burton, was instructed to interview the informant and give the facts to the Committee.

No date has been set for another hearing on the matter, and it was not known whether E. A. Jumonville, of Plaquemine, La., machinery dealer who purchased the boilers and who has been summoned as a witness, would be called to testify.

'No Concealment' Pledged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 18—Judge Marvin Jones, President and Chairman of the United States delegation, assured the press and the public today that there would be "no concealment" of the news of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, that interim reports would be made available, and that all actions would be announced promptly. At the same time, the highest officials of the Conference admitted that they were powerless to grant correspondents regular admission to the Homestead Hotel, the spacious Conference headquarters, or to permit them to chat informally with the delegates.

They declined to disclose for the record the source of this restriction.

There need be no doubt about it. It is the White House and it is evident that President Roosevelt is determined to salvage all the secrecy he can from his original suppressionist plan of having the Office of War Information cover the conference and funnel the news to reporters secondhand through periodical communiqués.

All of these inhibitions have been rescinded. Press headquarters have been established within the grounds at the Hotel Casino and there will be daily press conferences with Judge Jones, with various Committee chairmen and the leading delegates.

But Judge Jones, as he has been told he must do, has insisted upon the White House-inspired keep-away-from-the-hotel rule. Delegates may come down to the press headquarters to see correspondents. Correspondents may not drop in at the hotel to see delegates.

The barrier to independent access to the news which this rule sets up is in principle considerable, although in this instance is not greatly important because of the technical and noncontroversial character of the Conference. It is a dangerous precedent in its possible effect upon subsequent postwar conferences.

To protect the delegates and to enforce this restriction, about 200 soldiers have been put on duty to guard the Homestead Hotel, in which approximately 500 officials and aids will live and work for the duration of the Conference. If these troops are needed for such protection, they were surprisingly absent when the great body of delegates arrived at the station last night and made their way safely and peacefully to their headquarters.

500 Families Routed By Indiana Floods

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18 (AP)—One of the worst floods since the disastrous waters of 1913 tore through central and northern Indiana today.

At least four fatalities have been recorded and more than 500 families have been moved from flooded homes in Marion, Frankfort, Wabash, Indianapolis, and other places.

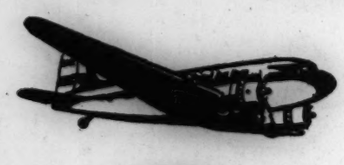
Flood waters surged over thousands of acres of lowlands, damaging early planted farm crops. Numerous Victory gardens have been washed away.

Nine blocks of sandbagged levee and the Charles Mills Dam at Marion quivered under the pressure of Swollen Mississenewa River. Three hundred families in the area were evacuated.

Feed Prices Cut

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Extending the subsidy on corn shipments to mixed animal and poultry feeds which contain corn, the Office of Price Administration today reduced prices of such feeds in New England, the Atlantic seaboard states, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana east of the Mississippi River, and a small northeastern part of Kentucky.

The cut-back is proportionate to the amount of corn contained in the various feeds and is designed to balance a corn subsidy of five cents a bushel to be paid sellers in the same areas by the Commodity Credit Corporation.



CALL
UNITED AIR LINES
FOR TRAVEL INFORMATION

Mainliner Schedules to Cleveland, Chicago
Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Portland, Seattle

UNITED AIR LINES

Boston . . . . . 18 Providence St.
New York . . . . . 80 E. 42nd St.
Washington . . . 806 15th St. N. W. Republic 3456

Hotels · Resorts

San Francisco

San Francisco's largest and best located hotel
1000 ROOMS • 1000 BATHS
$4 one person, $6 two persons
HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
UNION SQUARE
MANAGEMENT SAM F. LONDON

HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00, two persons; without bath, $2.00, one person; $3.00, two persons. CHARLES A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

Los Angeles

REX ARMS
APARTMENT-HOTEL
4 Blocks from Third Church
Excellent service
945 Wilshire Blvd.
DOWNTOWN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES HOTEL St. Paul
From $2 day $10 wk.
Fine view of City. Near downtown and Third Church. All private baths. 1021 W. 6th

California

SARATOGA INN
50 Miles South of San Francisco
A delightful place for a vacation or permanent residence. Attractively furnished, air-conditioned rooms, private baths, and sleeping porches. Beautiful gardens, swimming pool. Rates reasonable. Open all year. Central heating and open wood fires for cool weather.
Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston, Mgr. Tel. SAR-3410

Colorado

ANTLERS HOTEL | Pikes Peak | COLORADO SPRINGS

In the heart of the city. FRANK J. HABERL Dining Room and Coffee Shop. Manager

SHIRLEY-SAVOY
DENVER
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

Kansas City, Mo.

Netherlands Hotel
Hotel of Refinement for Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who wish a permanent home, or visitors who desire quiet comfort while here.
Near a Christian Science church; fifteen minutes on bus or street car to downtown.
Rates: $1.50 Single; $2.00 Double. With Private Bath.
3535 MAIN STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

AIR-CONDITIONED GUEST & DINING ROOMS
Hotel PRESIDENT
14TH & BALTIMORE AVE. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Hotel Bellerive
ARMOUR BLVD. AT WARWICK
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Quiet-Refined-MODERATE RATES

St. Louis, Mo.

Reveille to VICTORY
HOTEL Mayfair ST. LOUIS

New York City

Appealing to the same kind of people
—The Christian Science Monitor for its balanced, intelligent presentation of the world's news.
The Biltmore
—The Biltmore for its appreciation of the tastes and requirements of busy travelers.
George W. Lindholm, General Manager
MADISON AVENUE AT 43rd ST., NEW YORK
Adjoining Grand Central and Airlines Terminal
Member of Realty Hotels, Inc., New York
David B. Mulligan, President
George W. Lindholm, Vice-President

do more—see more
... time saving convenience and complete comfort in the center of all you want to do in New York. Rooms from $4.50
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
MADISON AVE., AT 45th ST., N. Y.
BERNARR G. HINES, Managing Director

SAVOY PLAZA
A popular hotel with readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Single from $6
Double from $8
Suites from $12

New York State

At the HUB OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything Upstate
600 Rooms
Rates: Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Greater Boston

HOTEL BEACONSFIELD
Quiet, country comfort within the city.
Rooms from $3.50
C. Urbane Pierce, Gen. Mgr.
1350 BEACON ST. BROOKLINE MASS.

Pennsylvania

FAMED FOR FRIENDLINESS
HOTEL ROOSEVELT
PITTSBURGH
ALWAYS MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

Illinois

LELAND HOTEL
250 Rooms
Rates $1.50 to $4.00
Cafe and Coffee Shop
Garage in Connection
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Texas

DRISKILL HOTEL
300 Rooms of Solid Comfort
Cafe
Coffee Shop
W. L. Stark, Mgr.
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Managers of hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your patronage.

The Home Forum

Protective Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EARNEST PRAYERS for the protection of those serving in the defense forces are rising today from hearts and hearths around the globe. Yet, if one could see behind these petitions, would they not sometimes be found to spring more from fear than from faith? Merely to hope that dear ones may somehow escape harm, while we picture them in constant peril, is neither helpful to the men and women in service nor of much comfort to ourselves.

From a study of Jesus' words and works it is evident that he had a different concept of existence than did others of his day. The Master understood the statements relative to Deity contained in the Old Testament, and so he knew that God is Spirit, filling heaven and earth; that there is none else; that He is mighty in wisdom and strength, and is known in mercy and loving-kindness; that He is the fountain of life, and that He is ever aware of His creation. To Jesus such facts were living truths, powerful in operation and instant in effect. He realized that man, made in the image and likeness of Spirit must of necessity be spiritual, not material; not a body to be relegated to oblivion and dust, but an immortal identity, ever one with the divine creator.

This concept of being motivated the Master's endeavor to arouse the deadened thought of those about him to perceive the true nature of man. It prompted his query to the family of Lazarus (John 11:34), **"Where have ye laid him?"** In other words, To what environment or circumstance have you mentally consigned man? It explains, too, his fearless calm in the face of danger, disease, and even death on the cross. He never forgot his divine origin, his oneness with the source of all intelligence and power. Speaking of the Master's willingness to endure the crucifixion in order to prove his conviction regarding the deathless nature of man, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 51): **"He knew that matter had no life and that real Life is God; therefore he could no more be separated from his spiritual Life than God could be extinguished."**

Christian Science reiterates that God is Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, and explains further that He is also divine Principle, the ever-present, supreme, controlling Mind. That there is but one God, Christians unhesitatingly acknowledge. Therefore it is evident that there can be but one Mind, hence one cause or creator. Creation, then, consists of ideas, for Mind can produce only ideas, and these ideas are as perfect, complete, and harmonious as their origin, the perfect Mind, God. Man, this Science defines (*ibid.*, p. 591) as, **"The compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind."**

An image or reflection cannot exist apart from its original. So man, never separated from his divine cause, can never be cut off from Life. Nor can he be in danger, since no inimical force or influence is to be found within the wholly beneficent Mind wherein he abides. Man can never stray beyond the realm of God's care, for illimitable good leaves no place for any contrary element. Regardless of what the physical senses say concerning mortal circumstances or conditions, man's being remains safe, intact, harmonious, indestructible.

The illumination of human consciousness with these spiritual truths regarding God and man is what is known in Christian Science as the coming of the Christ. In Science and Health we read (p. 332), **"Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness."** No spot is too remote, no situation too desperate for the Christ-light to penetrate with its saving, healing beams. Wherever men's hearts reach out honestly and earnestly for heavenly aid, it is possible to receive definite assurance of God's presence. Many times it brings security, quietness, and peace, eliminating panic or fear, lifting thought above the seeming impact of evil, and enabling one to manifest the presence of Mind. Frequently it happens that when one in difficulty prays for deliverance, an idea comes to his thought which, when acted upon, saves the situation. This should not be hard to understand. A properly adjusted radio, though carried to the depths of the earth or sea, above the clouds or across continents, can pick up waves of sound from a powerful central station. Similarly, when our thought is cleared of the conflicting elements of fear or confusion, we may become aware of the Christ.

Safety, then, lies not in place but in spiritual thinking. Let us therefore make sure that our prayers are based on the recognition of man's constant safety in this sanctuary. God's allness, clearly perceived, provides an effective defensive as well as an offensive armor against the claims of evil, and the Christian warrior by this means places himself "under the shadow of the Almighty."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

What Is Christian Science?

The complete, authoritative answer to this question is given in the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy

Here is the inspired elucidation of the nature of God which, for a multitude of Christians, has replaced belief with joyful understanding, and which has turned a great number of others to Christianity.

Here also is the scientific explanation of Jesus' healing and liberating work, the explanation which is again enabling men to experience such healing and liberation, and to do like work themselves, as he commanded.

It is safe to say that no other modern book has proved so interesting and useful to so many people.

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published in a beautiful and durable DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; in a Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5; and in other editions at $2 to $11.50. It may be purchased from Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

ALFRED PITTMAN
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

A Catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE JADE VESSEL: CH'IEN LUNG PERIOD (1736-1795)

AMONG THE CHINESE JADES in the famous collection belonging to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, there is a covered vessel of green jade carved in the style of an ancient Chinese bronze. It was made in the eighteenth century. In that age of elegance, during the long, peaceful reign of the Emperor Ch'ien Lung, the riches of China were garnered and fashioned into priceless works of art, for the Emperor himself, for the Manchu nobles, and for the wealthy Chinese. The art of Ch'ien Lung is the art of the connoisseur.

Beside the colorful paintings, magnificent brocades, brilliant porcelains, objects of precious metals, they especially admired elaborate carvings in hard stones. These connoisseurs were the literati of China, amateur scholars, poets, and painters. And their art was laden with appropriate and poetic conceits. Their carvings were lavishly adorned with symbols of felicity and good augury. Jade objects were the ornaments of a connoisseur's collection, for various appointments of his sumptuous palace, or for his gifts.

Rooted deep in China's past was an age-old esteem for jade. During the Shang and Chou dynasties, in the first and second millenniums before Christ, jade had been used for making sacred emblems, ceremonial weapons, formal tokens accompanying gifts, as well as for fine necklaces and girdle-pendants. The significance of many of these ancient ritual jades had been lost and forgotten. Yet jade itself remained a treasured substance. And it was particularly prized by the Emperor Ch'ien Lung.

Green jade of a kind known as nephrite, of which this vessel was made, was found in Eastern Turkestan and Yarkand. Vast quantities were brought to the Chinese capital in Ch'ien Lung's reign by camel caravan. In this jade tripod, a block of stone has been carved in the shape of a bronze *ting* and ornamented with classic motifs of the Chou dynasty sacrificial vessels. Ancient Chou bronzes were the chief treasures of imperial and private collections, for the Chinese connoisseur was always an antiquarian. The decoration of the bronzes had retained an aura of sanctity and ceremoniousness, which is lent to this carving in fine jade. It seems probable that this vessel was made for use as an altar-vase.

ARDELIA RIPLEY HALL

La Prière protectrice

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS TOUTES les parties du monde, de ferventes prières s'élèvent pour la protection de ceux qui servent sous les drapeaux. Mais si l'on pouvait analyser ces requêtes, ne verrait-on pas qu'elles ont souvent pour mobile la crainte plutôt que la foi? Espérer qu'un parent, un ami échapperont au péril, mais se les représenter comme exposés sans cesse à de dangereux hasards — cette attitude n'aide pas les combattants et n'apporte à leur famille qu'un piètre réconfort.

Si nous scrutons les paroles et les œuvres de Jésus, nous voyons que son concept de l'existence était bien supérieur à celui qu'entretenaient ses contemporains. Le Maître comprenait les passages de l'Ancien Testament ayant trait à la Divinité; il savait que Dieu est Esprit, que l'Éternel remplit les cieux et la terre; qu'il n'y en a point d'autre que Lui; qu'Il est souverainement sage et puissant, plein de miséricorde et de bonté; que la source de la vie est en Lui, et qu'Il a toujours connaissance de Sa création. Pour Jésus, ces faits étaient des vérités vivantes, efficaces, dont l'application doit produire des résultats instantanés. Il se rendait compte que l'homme créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance de l'Esprit doit être non pas matériel mais spirituel; que loin d'être un corps qu'on livre à la poussière, à l'oubli, l'homme est une identité immortelle, toujours unie au divin créateur.

Ayant ce concept de l'être, Jésus s'efforçait de réveiller ses disciples afin que, sortant de leur torpeur, ils puissent voir la vraie nature de l'homme. A la famille de Lazare, il demanda (Jean 11:34): "Où l'avez-vous mis?" En d'autres termes: Quelles sont les circonstances, l'ambiance où vous avez mentalement relégué l'homme? Nous comprenons pourquoi Jésus ne ressentait aucune crainte et restait calme en face du danger, des maladies, et même de la mort sur la croix. Jamais il n'oubliait son origine divine, le rapport qui l'unissait à la source du pouvoir et de l'intelligence. Le Maître était prêt à subir la crucifixion pour démontrer la nature immortelle de l'homme; à ce sujet, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 51): "Il savait que la matière n'a pas de vie et que la Vie réelle est Dieu; par conséquent il ne pouvait être séparé de sa Vie spirituelle, pas plus que Dieu ne peut être éteint."

La Science Chrétienne appuie sur le fait que Dieu est Esprit, Vie, Vérité, Amour; elle explique en outre qu'Il est divin Principe, Entendement suprême, souverain, toujours présent. L'existence d'un seul Dieu est reconnue par tous les chrétiens. Aussi doivent-ils se rendre compte qu'il existe un seul Entendement, donc une cause, un créateur unique. La création se compose d'idées, car l'Entendement ne saurait produire autre chose que des idées; et celles-ci sont parfaites, complètes, harmonieuses à l'instar de leur source, c'est-à-dire de Dieu, l'Entendement parfait. La Science Chrétienne nous donne cette définition de l'homme (*ibid.*, p. 591): "L'idée composée de l'Esprit infini; l'image et la ressemblance spirituelles de Dieu; la représentation complète de l'Entendement."

L'image ou le reflet ne peut exister indépendamment de son original. Ainsi l'homme ne saurait être privé de sa cause divine, séparé de la Vie. Il est impossible qu'il soit en danger, car l'Entendement secourable dans lequel il demeure ne comporte jamais de force ou d'influence hostiles. L'homme ne peut s'égarer, échapper à la sollicitude de Dieu; en effet, le bien sans limites ne laisse pas de place à quelque élément contraire. Malgré le témoignage des sens physiques touchant les circonstances ou les conditions apparentes, l'être de l'homme reste en sécurité, harmonieux, intact, indestructible.

La lumière des vérités spirituelles concernant Dieu et l'homme vient éclairer la conscience humaine; et pour les Scientistes Chrétiens, cette illumination est la venue du Christ. *Science et Santé* nous dit (p. 332): "Christ est la vraie idée énonçant le bien, le message divin de Dieu aux hommes parlant à la conscience humaine." Pour la lumière du Christ, dont les rayons bienfaisants percent les ténèbres, aucun lieu n'est trop écarté, aucune situation trop tragique. Partout où les hommes ont sincèrement recours à l'aide divine et prient avec ferveur, ils peuvent sentir la présence de Dieu, en avoir des signes certains. Cette conviction apporte la sécurité, le calme, la paix; chassant la panique ou la crainte, elle élève la pensée plus haut que les commotions apparentes du mal et permet de manifester la présence de l'Esprit. Quand on se trouve dans la détresse et qu'on cherche la délivrance par la prière, il arrive souvent qu'apparaisse une idée dont la mise en œuvre vous tire de peine. Ceci ne devrait point nous surprendre. S'il est bien réglé, un appareil de T. S. F. qu'on transporterait en mer, sous terre, au-dessus des nuages ou dans un autre continent captera les ondes émises par un poste émetteur suffisamment fort. De même, lorsque la pensée n'est plus obscurcie par la crainte, le trouble ou d'autres éléments désordonnés, nous prenons conscience du Christ.

Ainsi la sécurité dépend non de l'endroit où l'on se trouve, mais du penser spirituel. Assurons-nous que nos prières reposent sur un fondement solide, sur la certitude que l'homme est toujours en sûreté dans le sanctuaire de l'Esprit. Comprendre clairement la totalité de Dieu, c'est avoir une arme à la fois offensive et défensive, efficace contre les prétentions du mal; par ce moyen, le soldat du Christ se place "à l'ombre du Tout-Puissant."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Peking Is Home to Us

FOR BOTH OF US, Peking is home as no place else will ever be. . . . There was an essential peace there, a deep substratum of unshakable harmony. There was beauty the more poignant for its stately sadness. Our feet trod dust so rich in history, so weary with centuries of battle, so old with glory, that we were made wise and self-contained beyond our years.

The beauty of Peking is not merely a pleasing pattern to the eye. There is a new word needed for this beauty, such power and dignity it has and such vast serenity. The sky over Peking is of a fiery blue, so intense yet fragile a color it must surely break in pieces like thin porcelain if voices in the street are raised above a murmur. But the people of Peking are a placid folk, and the soft Peking tongue has a blurred, gentle quality, and the sound of wheeled traffic is muffled in dust, and the street cries are musical and mournful, so that the sky's thin, curving shell remains unshattered. The Western Hills on the horizon are blue, gray, purple, as the sunlight shifts with the hour; in the evening, dark against the blinding sunset, they are edged with burning. Gray roofs of the million homes, gold glazed roofs of the great palaces, spread wide eaves like a gesture of benediction.—From "Destination Chungking," by HAN SUYIN. (Boston: Little Brown.)

Before Launching a Colonial Ship

IN THE MEADOW, In the thickening light under the apple trees, the long tables were being set. A score of women were bustling about there. Stones held the white cloths from being blown away. Caraway cookies, angel cake and devil cake, pies and doughnuts were being placed along. Platters of boned turkey, calves'-head cheese, pats of butter printed with homemade American eagles and clover leaves, cold roast chicken, cider in jugs, spruce beer in earthen jugs whose corks were held in by bows of twine, lobster meat piled high on two-foot platters —red and white meat in the center, ringed with the green tomalley. Mashed potatoes, mashed squash, mashed turnip. Sliced beef, cold roast pork. Apples, green and blue grapes, pears, and plums in baskets. Slabs of honey in the comb about which puzzled and belated bees lingered, drowsy with gorging themselves. Pitchers of molasses, and yellow-jackets on their lips. Women were shooing them away with their aprons. Slim girls were running to and fro with billowing skirts, bringing down from the house on the hill new burdens of dainties and substantials for the tables. Boys were bringing water in buckets and filling glasses at each place. And the young men and the girls were drifting together and apart like some music of life.

The trumpet blew again, all silvery with the dew of the evening. Again the music of the hammers stopped in the middle of chords. The working men swarmed into the meadows, under the apples that gleamed golden on the boughs with the light of the setting September sun. The people in their holiday clothes came, the men in tall hats and with white lace at their throats and the women like the Queen Anne's lace through which they walked. They all took their places by the white-spread tables. . . .

A hush fell on all the laughter and talk. Ephraim Snodgrass asked the blessing again. His voice was alone in the midst of the millions of crickets saying grace in the grass. As the preacher was speaking, the vast and fiery and flattened sun slipped into the spruce woods beyond Merrymeeting's waters. And as he came to his close in the flow of the deepening after-sunshine, the great full moon began to slide up from the spruces on the other side of the bay. . . . Then a violin scraped a single chord. All the voices of all the men, women, and children suddenly rose and poured out a hymn between the sun and the moon. . . .

The hymn ended and went out over the sea between the day and the night.

Laughter burst out and took its place. All the grave ranks of men and women and children bent and broke as they took their seats at the tables. The dishes began to clatter and forks and knives to rattle. Shouts and jests filled all the twilight up. The people fell upon the food to the music of flutes and fiddles. The crickets were heard no more.

By the time the supper was drawing to a close, it was full evening, and torch lights were beginning to flicker and smoke under the trees. The launching men rose, drew in their belts, and marched back to their hammers and the greatest ship that had ever been built in Merrymeeting. It was the latest of the ten that had borne the mark of John Dawn, and it was the best. The men closed in around it, and went on with knocking away the last of the timbers that held it to the land. They loomed unreal and larger than life in the flare of the torches and the softer light of the rising moon.—From "John Dawn," by ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

I Remember Your Faces

(On Hearing Children Recite a Poem)

When you said the words I had written,
I heard a music that had not been there before.
It was as if a radiance had come
To all the words on the white page.
There was a light in the room
Brighter than any candle.
When you made the gesture with your hands,
It was more than the candle that you shielded.
It was beauty that lay in the magic circle.

I remember your faces as you spoke the words.
Suddenly they were the reason for the poem.
They were the secret. They were the meaning.
Your eyes made a song that never could be written.
In your voices flowed the sounds of this season.
As you spoke, I heard the flower opening,
The new grass rising in the field
Empty from winter.
When I remember your voices,
The sun speaks again the beautiful syllable, April.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

One Day in Tunis

IT HAPPENED ON Bastille Day. A hot, sticky day with French flags hanging limp, up and down the over-decorated streets of old Tunis. Through our port-hole, we had glimpsed the throngs of beggars and merchants crowding the quay, bright red Moroccan bags hanging from their shoulders, gay Tunisian belts swinging from their hips.

After leaving the water-front, we made our way through the bazaars, passing the dangling amber beads and fragile trinkets, the ropes of onions and spices, the silks and laces that lay there beside the merchants in their African fezzes. A pungent smell of musk and myrrh was in the air, and the tell-tale fragrance of ripe grapes from the outskirts of the city.

July 14th in Tunis! It was like a dream. Only yesterday, the Captain had said that maybe we would have to go direct from Alexandria to Marseilles; for we were already two days late. Now we were here, with only three hours in port.

"How about a look at Old Carthage?" I questioned Peter, glancing up from the pages of our Baedecker.

"Varium et mutabile semper femina," he retaliated. "I thought you were fed up with ruins."

But this was different. Never again, perhaps, would we have such a chance. A French officer pointed us on our way.

Down a long street, hung with swaying orange lanterns, festooned with hundreds of French flags, we pursued a tram car, mounted eagerly, and soon met cooler breezes blowing in from the wide beach of Le Kram.

When we step out on the farthest point of land, a half-hour's ride from the city, the flat pages of Ancient History became alive to me. What a harbor! "Carthago delenda est," rang in my ears, as we followed the long strides of our guide over the rough stones of the once glorious Carthage. Fallen marble columns, deserted temple areas, lizards crawling at our feet. But the same protecting arm of the sea curved around to the east; for, between the silhouettes of palm trees and low-spreading banyan groves, we could see patches of the blue Mediterranean, waving white-crested banners of foam as they rolled shoreward.

At the other side of the cove, we found on the beach of Le Kram gay vacation crowds of French-Tunisian families, in all manner of strange bathing apparel. Little black children followed, peering shyly at us from behind long black lashes.

"Let's rent a beach house and have a dip," said Peter (for we had tucked our bathing suits, too, under our arms). But there were no beach houses. The Tunisians had never heard of them. Finally we persuaded one family to let us use their summer cottage for a dressing-room, agreeing to keep an eye on their baby who lay asleep there in a swinging hammock.

Our swim was accompanied by thousands of curious eyes, gazing at the "frangi" bathing-suits from America. But the water was cold, and surprisingly clean. We watched the sea gulls dip their white wings against the blue sky.

A boat whistle suddenly chilled our musings. Then we were speeding back to the city again in the tram. It was not until we actually reached the pier that Peter suddenly dug both hands into his pockets, as a small boy does when something dreadful has to be faced.

"My watch!" He smiled ruefully at the departing tram. "It's under the pillow in the hammock with the French baby."

The boat was whistling a second warning. The porters had loaded the last bag of oranges, dates, and figs. A little breeze had crept up over the wharf and was tickling the lazy flags on the ship. The canvas awnings on the rear deck had begun to flap.

"Haec olim meminisse iuvabit," I murmured. "It was only your dollar Ingersoll, my dear. And we *have seen Carthage*."

K. H. H.

Galileo and the Moon

GALILEO, A PROFESSOR in the University of Padua, while on a visit to Venice in May 1609, heard about the invention of the telescope, or "magic glass," as it was first called. There were several claimants to priority in the discovery of the combination of lenses which constitutes the principle of the telescope, but the invention is usually credited to Jan Lippershey, a Dutch spectacle-maker at Middelburg.

Galileo had no details, but with his native inventive genius and his thorough knowledge of optics (he had been lecturing on optics in the University of Padua) he constructed a telescope which he used for astronomical observations. With this instrument he discovered the mountains and craters on the Moon. One can imagine the thrill of this enthusiastic investigator, for the sight of the Moon is still undoubtedly the most surprising and exciting first look through an astronomical telescope that a beginner can have. Galileo also had a much better than naked-eye view of the large dark areas on the Moon, but his primitive telescope was not good enough to aid him in determining definitely their nature. At about this period in the study of the Moon, or soon after, these dark regions came to be considered seas (*maria*). Modern improved telescopes, however, reveal some scattered craters and other irregularities in these so-called seas which, with the later determination that there is no water on the Moon, show that these dark areas are level plains. Galileo made the first chart or map of the Moon, although it necessarily lacked detail. . . . Two of Galileo's telescopes are still in existence, on exhibition in the Museum of Physics in Florence.—From "The Story of the Moon," by CLYDE FISHER. (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc.)

Larch Wood at Evening

Gently
In the lilac dusk
The wind goes whispering,
Wandering
Through the long, green fingers.

GRAHAM DOUGLAS EAST

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The Christian Science Monitor

"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (ibid.). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
State.....CSP-9

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Carnival in the Capital ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

This space is reserved for something intimate and portentous from Washington. But bless me, there are so many big events going on here now, which one shall I pick? I can't remember anything like it.

There was once a boy who went to a three-ring circus and did not have a good time. He was a conscientious child. What went on in front of him was interesting enough but there were things just as interesting at either side. He could not concentrate. It made him miserable. So his parents took him to a Punch-and-Judy show where he had the time of his life.

There used to be a time in Washington, in the spring, when things were as simple-hearted as a Punch-and-Judy show. But today the big-time circus calliope is screaming, the lions are roaring, Congress is putting on its act, political trapeze artists are doing their marvellous aerial exhibition, with some of the fanciest tight-rope walking in existence. Mr. Byrnes has at least a dozen balls in the air, John L. Lewis is doing his blood-curdling knife-throwing act, and a lot more is going on at either side.

What is more—with a war under way—the awed spectator can't enjoy the show, he feels too intimately that he is not merely a member of the audience but a part of the act.

No reporter in Washington can grasp all that is going on here any longer. Is Mr. Benes still in town? I can't remember. Let me enumerate a few items.

Oh Yes, the War

Of course, there's the war. That affects so many things that we won't even bother to list them. Just at the moment there's a vague feeling that maybe the production program is picking up and getting better. But next week everything may be different. Let me cite more specific matters.

Well, Winston Churchill is here. He may be at Mr. Roosevelt's press conference this week. I hope to see him. I hope to hear him before Congress tomorrow. Maybe he will make another heart-lifting address. That is one major item to watch.

Midnight tonight was the coal strike deadline. But the deadline has been extended by kind permission of the copyright owner, John L. Lewis. Talk about three-ring circuses! This ought to be good for harrowing the nation another month or so. [Personal memo: Watch this.]

Of course the Ruml Plan is just on the point of hatching. Today or tomorrow, maybe. Will Mr. Roosevelt veto it? I don't know. But after four and a half months it is coming out of its egg amidst a busy world; yes, a very busy world.

The reciprocal trade agreements are up in the Senate. The State Department has a feeling that if these are defeated it will injure our professional standing with all our allies. Certainly important; ought to watch this one . . .

Do any of you people remember the antipoll tax fight? It continued, you recall, off and on, all through the last Congress, for two years. Well, it's not only simmering again, it comes to a boil May 24 when the House discharge petition takes effect and the House probably votes on Representative Marcantonio's bill to end the tax. The repeal measure was blocked by a Senate filibuster last year. The House is going to send it over early enough this year so it is hard to see how the Southern Bloc in the Senate can stall it off. The Southerners' reaction will play a part in the election.

That Fourth-Term Issue

Oh, we had forgotten that: the presidential election that's going on, too—the fourth-term issue. That pot is just steadily steaming now on the back of the stove, bubbling over every now and then when some politician makes a statement. I don't know how it affects other persons; for me domestic political news makes a sort of escape literature this summer. So much else is happening it seems to lose a little of its reality; it becomes more like the baseball score.

Maybe this item should not be ranked with the foregoing in importance, you can judge for yourself:

A 73-year-old English professor, associated with Chicago University for 50 years, Robert Morss Lovett, whose son was killed at Belleau Wood defending America, has just been ordered dropped from the Federal pay roll as an alleged "subversive" by the Dies Committee, backed up by the Kerr Committee. Mr. Lovett is Government Secretary to the Virgin Islands.

Curmudgeony old Harold Ickes, with the hide of a hedgehog and the heart of a mother doe, says he won't fire Mr. Lovett till Congress freezes over; says he has known Mr. Lovett 45 years and that he isn't subversive, says a man who gave a son for America knows more about real Americanism maybe than his critics. [Personal memo: Watch what happens to this one.]

There are lots more items. I am sure any reasonable reader will see that it's quite impossible to cover all this, and that I have every excuse to go home now and work on my victory garden. My Pyrrhic-victory garden, as I sometimes think of it.

The Country Speaks: Calexico

In a City Bisected by a Fence ..... *By Ernest Douglas*

Living right on the border between two nations sets up many problems, especially when one nation adopts a rationing program and the other does not. But it also has its compensations. One compensation which has resulted from numerous complications is more friendliness and understanding between the people of Calexico, Calif., and Mexicali, Mexico, which are really one city bisected by a fence.

In ordinary times there is little formality at the international line. Calexicans and Mexicalians cross back and forth without much attention from the immigration officers of either country. Only strangers are stopped for questioning.

But when rationing came to the United States, Mexicali suddenly discovered that it was much more dependent on Calexico than its residents had supposed. They had fallen into the habit of buying practically all their shoes, most of their clothing and much of their food, on this side of the border. Their own stores were not well stocked with the kind of goods they had come to prefer. There is no other Mexican city of consequence within hundreds of miles, barring Tia Juana where the situation is much the same.

It has taken a great deal of co-operation to get this straightened out. The Office of Price Administration has finally set up machinery for issuing ration books to people of Mexicali, so that commerce can proceed and no Mexicans suffer.

Bill to Restrain Minors Rouses a Protest

All Imperial Valley became exercised not long ago when it was disclosed that many American boys and girls were spending their evenings in Mexicali night spots, where the laws governing sale of liquor to minors are much more lax than in California. Elmer Heald, Imperial County attorney, drew a proposed State law to prohibit minors crossing the line unless accompanied by parents or guardians. This drew protests from Col. Jose M. Gutierrez, Mexican Consul at Calexico, and other Mexican officials. They denounced the Heald bill as "an insult to a friendly nation," pointed out that juvenile delinquency had risen in many parts of California.

The California Legislative Council decided that Mr. Heald's measure was unconstitutional, infringing upon prerogatives reserved to the Federal Government. But the authorities of Calexico solved the problem in a manner regarded as highly neighborly and satisfactory. They offered to stop unaccompanied minors at the line, guaranteed that their cafes would be more carefully policed. They have kept their word.

More difficult of solution is cross-border absenteeism. About 600 residents of Mexicali are employed on Imperial Valley farms, crossing the line every morning and returning to their homes at night. That is, they did until wages rose to present levels.

Line-Jumping Still Unsolved Problem

A check showed that 577 farm workers passed from Mexicali into California on a certain Wednesday, 582 on Thursday and 512 on Friday, which was pay day. On Saturday, crossings fell to 232 and on Monday there were only 77. Farmers charged that they were merely laying off until they could spend their money, and that a majority went on week-end "sprees."

Pleas that farm production was essential to the war effort had little apparent effect. Recently, however, absenteeism has tended to drop. Importation of 1,100 men from the interior of Mexico eased the farm labor shortage. With a little more competition for jobs, the workers of Mexicali are more willing to put in full time.

No solution at all has so far been found for "line jumping." It is declared that at least 150 Mexicans of American birth, subject to Selective Service, have moved into Mexico after receiving final notices from their draft boards.

Gov. Rodolfo Sanchez Taboada of Baja California issued a statement vigorously denouncing these draft dodgers who "accept the advantages and opportunities of two allies against a common enemy. I mean those dual citizens who declare themselves American when it is to their advantage, and Mexican when that classification would prove beneficial. Those people do not serve either country."

To Change the Subject:

Going, Going, Gone! ..... *By Laura Haddock*

It is raining. There is a cold wind. The streets in their present dismal condition, you feel, are no place for a lady. This is the kind of day to visit an auction.

So in you go. Your dripping raincoat is out of place, to be sure, among the crystal sconces, the mahogany highboys, and family portraits that face you as you walk through the galleries to the salesroom. Your damp shoes do sacrilege to the magnificent orientals over which you step in silenced luxury. But you decide they must have known many a muddy shoe in their lifetime and one more pair probably won't matter.

The rhythmic droning voice of the auctioneer beckons you on. The auction has been in progress for some time and the room is full. This is one of those auctions where famous art collections, and the furniture from great estates are sold amid an atmosphere nicely compounded of hard-headed commercialism and the appreciation of fine art.

One Adds "Circa" to the Vocabulary

A catalogue is thrust into your hands by a door attendant and you find a seat. Dealers stare at you without expression. You wonder fleetingly whether you've taken a seat reserved for someone else. That passes, and you glance at the rostrum. A shaving stand that as far as you can see—though you look searchingly—has little to recommend it, is currently being bid for at somewhere around $150. Amazing! You flip the glossy pages of your catalogue until you find a photograph of the piece. "Circa 1720," you read. Wonder what circa actually means. You must look it up when you go home. "One fifty-five, I'm offered," intones the auctioneer from his pulpit. "One fifty-five, fifty-five, anyone make it sixty, one fifty-five—one sixty, sixty, sixty."

You speculate what sort of house the person must have who wants that thing to the tune of 160 good dollars, and decide you may as well give up. He must see charms in it you don't.

And who bid it anyway? You realize that bids are being made inaudibly, and by some motion of the hand which you can't catch. Horrified, you realize you have just put your hand up to tuck in a stray bit of hair. Bidding on the Directoire console having just gone from $450 to $475, the suspicion occurs to you that you may have been the unwitting cause. Only when the bid goes up another notch, do you dare breathe again.

You mentally sit firmly on your hands, while the auctioneer opportunely takes time out to remark acidly, "Please keep your hands down, ladies and gentlemen; every motion has a meaning for us, you know."

As a pair of Biedermeyer chairs is rolled swiftly onto the stage and bidding begins once more, a slim, perfumed being in minks and platform pumps takes the vacant seat beside you. A well-manner dachshund on a leash subsides at her feet. She is obviously an habitué of this auction room. Discreetly you observe her out of the corner of your eye, as women will. At length, after glancing over your shoulder at the catalogue open on your knees, she remarks guardedly, "There's simply nothing here this afternoon. Now yesterday—well, you should have been here. I picked up the most adorable side table for practically nothing. For my daughter."

We Are Not Paying $75 for a Chair, Thank You

How marvelous, you agree, looking at her with that blend of interest and remoteness usual in these encounters.

"Don't you love Biedermeyer?" she whispers, nodding toward the stage, "I have a set of Biedermeyer chairs in my dinette; I had to pay $75 apiece for them."

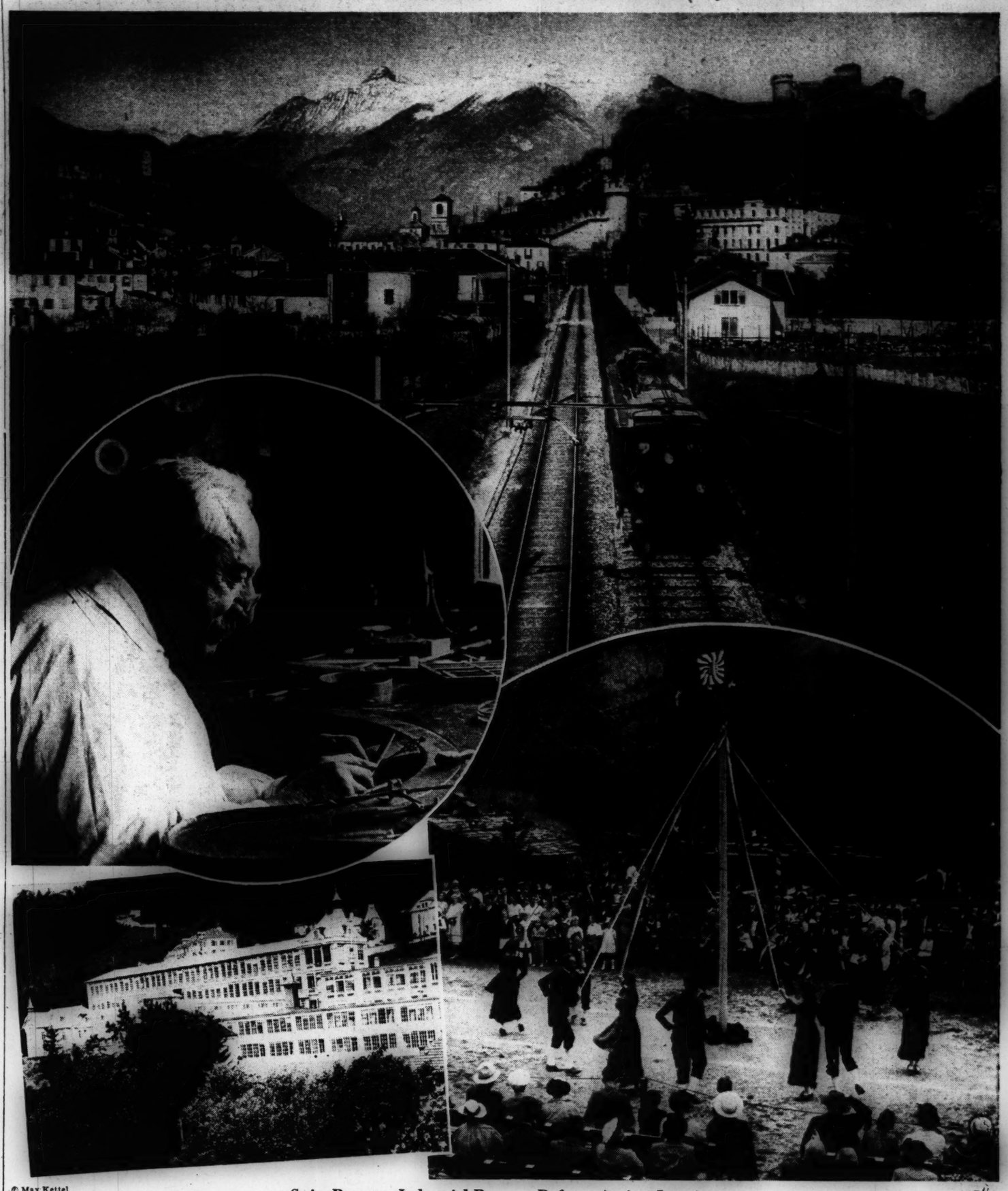
You murmur something that might pass as enthusiasm for Biedermeyers, blushing slightly inasmuch as this is the only time you ever saw any of the master's pieces in your life.

You both return to contemplating the catalogue. A pair of crystal wall sconces, four feet high, meanwhile are being quoted at $150 each. You try to picture finding a place for them in your Cape Cod colonial and fail.

The minks stir restlessly. "I have to run," she confides, "I promised to go to some wretched tea. Don't you think teas are a dreadful bore?" You agree. This is neither the time nor the place to argue that personally you think tea is a delightful institution, especially on rainy days.

"Going, going, gone," rasps the auctioneer, "to the gentleman in gray."

Swiss Workers Parade 'Freedom From Fear'



© Max Kettel

Swiss Preserve Industrial Peace as Defense Against Invasion

Plentiful hydroelectric power (top) helps Switzerland's defense. A train of the electrified St. Gothard Railway is seen passing through southern Switzerland. Switzerland's old industries (center left) continue despite the war. A typical watchmaker of Geneva at his bench. One of Switzerland's up-to-date watch factories (lower left). May festival (lower right) in full swing with native costumes.

Celebrations on May Day disclose much brighter view of war in country surrounded by Nazis.

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, May 18—A lessening of tension throughout Nazi-surrounded Switzerland was evident recently in May Day celebrations, when Swiss workers paraded openly and spoke freely and publicly.

They expressed the belief that now the turning point in the war had been passed and that Swiss Social Democracy need not fear the fate of free workers' parties in Italy and Germany as an immediate threat. As the Swiss President of the Social Democratic Party, Dr. Hans Oprecht of Zürich, said, "The world can and will find peace only in freedom."

Though the workers of Switzerland do not feel so uneasy as in the dangerous days after the fall of France, their leaders everywhere have indicated clearly that the Swiss Army has the full approval and co-operation of the Workers' Party.

Test May Lie Ahead

Dr. Oprecht declared, "The next weeks and months could put our people, our Army and our Government to a test, a test of our resistance, our will to independence, our determination to be neutral, and our readiness to defend our country with military means."

Part of the preparedness of Swiss workers in the fight for independence is the official policy of the Social Democratic Party not to organize strikes during the war. There also is the "industrial-peace clause" inserted in many collective bargaining contracts signed by trade unions. The general feeling since the beginning of the war has been that strikes would invite foreign invasion.

The feeling is widespread among the workers that the working class is bearing too generous a share of wartime economic burdens since the workers are bearing the burden of rising prices without a corresponding adjustment of wages and would be the ones to suffer most from the threatening unemployment due to an expected shortage of raw materials. Hence the demand of speakers at the May Day celebrations was that government "make" work "under all circumstances, let it cost what it will."

Beveridge Plan Cited

Frequent reference was made to the Swiss Beveridge plan "Die Neue Schweiz" which Dr. Oprecht called the "Swiss workers' bill for postwar years of the industrialists and the middle class." Though this plan is not so revolutionary as the Beveridge plan, Dr. Oprecht used Beveridge words in referring to it, saying that "a revolutionary moment in world history is the time for revolution, not for repair work."

Many Social Democratic papers have recently made comparisons with the condition of the working classes in neighboring dictator countries, where Social Democracy was smashed by force, referring to the tragic situation of workers there. In Switzerland, Social Democracy is rooted deep in the past, and during the past 20 years has brought very noticeable improvements in the standard of living to Swiss workers.

Meanwihle, in the smaller Swiss Cantons of Glarus the two Subcantons of Underwald—Obwold, and Nidwald—the two subcantons of Appenzell—Inner Rhoden and in Ausser Rhoden and Schwyz, where direct legislation by male citizens is possible, members of various parties fought out cantonal issues in free and open discussion in the famous Landsgemeinde or town assemblies.

Discussion Lively

Discussion was particularly lively this year. Farmers and workers of the middle class, feeling that the cause of free speech still has a chance in Europe due to the military situation, held forth at great length, eager to impart their ideas to their fellow citizens. They elected new cantonal officials, approved or refused funds for electricity plants, new roads, forest-clearing projects, etc., granted pensions to retiring cantonal officials, fought ardently about the hunting law, granted or refused the right of citizenship to foreigners or citizens of other cantons, and listened to or held speeches on the general situation of the country.

The assembly of male citizens is referred to in press reports as "The Sovereign," though most of Switzerland has gone over to indirect representation in cantonal governments, and though the Federal Parliament takes care of the most important business for all cantons. Nonetheless, these Landgemeinde, where the average man has duties and enjoys rights as nowhere else in Europe, express the spirit of free democratic Switzerland.

Airfield on Labrador Biggest in the World

Recorded by CBS

New York, May 18

"The biggest airfield in the world has been laid out in Labrador and has been in use for over a year," the London radio reported last night.

"It is being shared by Canada, the United States, and Great Britain and is mainly used as a jumping-off place for the delivery of warplanes to this country," the broadcast continued. "In one 24-hour period alone it serviced more than 100 machines and dispatched them across the Atlantic.

"It is in an area which has good weather practically the whole year around. After the war it may become one of the world's greatest air junctions. Its runways are almost a mile long and there is plenty of room to lengthen them, if the air expresses of the future need longer ones to take off."

Youth in Denmark Pressing For More Opposition to Nazis

STOCKHOLM, May 18 (AP) — Denmark, suffering from inflation after three years of German occupation, is still trying to avoid the violence and bloodshed which have accompanied Nazi domination elsewhere.

The country's youth organizations, constantly restrained by their elders who see little to gain and much to lose in any effort to change the situation immediately, are pressing for greater anti-Nazi activity, according to apparently reliable reports reaching here.

Throughout Denmark, which has suffered less than any other German-occupied country, there has been increasing sabotage since the RAF bombed the Diesel works at Copenhagen Jan. 27.

Denmark's Nazis, representing about 1 per cent of the population, are clamoring for recognition. Their leader, Fritz Clausen, is reported in disfavor in high circles now because of the Party's dismal showing in the election. They are not even among the five Danish parties represented in the National Front, organized after the 1940 invasion.

Werner Best, Hitler's civil representative in Denmark, has the reputation of being more farsighted than most Nazi administrators, and that may be why the Danes are faring fairly well. He apparently realized that, unless the Danes were allowed to conduct their own affairs, Germany stood little chance of profiting from the rich agricultural country.

While conditions are not what would be termed bad in Europe, they are far from ideal from the standpoint of the modest, hard-working Danes.

Most farmers continue to depend on their own efforts. They eat better than most, even in Germany. There has been no general persecution, only Communists being sent to concentration camps. While 35,000 Danes work in Germany, there has been no general mobilization of manpower for the German war machine.

Reports indicate that educational authorities have been fairly successful in resisting efforts to instill Nazi theories in the curriculum.

Denmark, once a major larder for neighboring countries, has seen its production drop due to lack of feed. War has cost it a rich trade with England. Germany has taken priority on Danish meat and 70 per cent of the export total goes to the Reich. Italy, Spain, Hungary, Bulgaria, Sweden, and Finland get the rest.

Sixty thousand German troops now police Denmark. Germany "borrowed" 2,000,000,000 Danish crowns to support them. The matter of repayment is something for the future to decide. Repayment is not worrying the Danes, however, for money is plentiful. Inflation has become such a problem that the Nazis banned mention of the word.

Confidence of the people in Denmark's democratic future was demonstrated recently, however, when the public underwrote a 120,000,000-crown Government loan, half of it in five minutes.

The coalition Government was formed after the 1940 invasion to co-operate economically, but Premier Haralde Scavenius was selected by the Germans last fall as more amenable to their wishes than Vilhelm Buhl, his predecessor. Premier Scavenius, however, is one of many Danes endowed with political elasticity and he has kept the Nazis at arm's length.

The Germans, so far, continue to subscribe to the theory that it is better to leave Denmark alone politically and continue to share its economic advantages.

But Denmark's youth is becoming more and more restless of such a condition.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	848,310
1943 vol. to date	136,657,559
1942 vol. to date	40,746,063

(Average Price of 60 Stocks)
By the Associated Press

Monday	50.9	Prev. day	50.1
Month ago	48.4	Year ago	34.1
1943 high	50.9	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	62	61¼	61¼	— ¾
Abbott L pf (4) †	30	111¼	111	111	
Adams Exp (.65e)	6	11½	11⅜	11½	
Addressograph (1)	2	19	19	19	
Air Reduction (1a)	5	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	9	6¼	6	6	
Allegheny Corp	80	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	34	20½	19¼	20¼	+ ⅜
Allegh pf $30xw	35	20½	19¼	20⅛	+ ⅞
Allegh Ludl S .35g	8	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+ ⅜
Allied Ch&Dye (6a)	5	160¼	158½	158½	+ ¼
Allen Indust ⅜g	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Allied Mills (1½g)	2	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
Allied Strs (.45g)	6	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g	9	36	35¼	36	+ ⅜
Alpha P Corn (1½g)	5	19	19	19	
Amal Leather	1	2	1⅞	2	
Amerada Pet (2)	4	85	84½	84½	— ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	6	27⅛	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½e	5	70⅝	70	70	— ⅝
Am Bank Note ⅛g	10	16⅜	15⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Am Bosch (1.4e)	5	8½	8	8	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh ⅛g	5	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅜
Am Cable & Rad	23	8⅜	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	10	83¼	82⅞	83	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	190	175	74½	175	+ ⅛
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	14	39	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅜
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	5	74	73½	75	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cable ½g	5	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	130	111½	110	110	—2
Am Cryo Sug ⅛g	3	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	
Am Distill	16	23⅛	22⅜	23	+1
Am Encaus Tiling	32	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛
Am Export L ½g	27	29¼	28	28¾	+ ⅜
Am & For Pow	72	8	7½	7⅞	
Am F P $6 1.65k	2	72	71¼	71¼	— ¼
Am&FP $7 1.92k	10	79	77	77½	—1½
Am & F P 2pf	42	21¼	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ⅜g	12	34½	33	34½	+2¼
Am Hide & Leath	1	4	4	4	
Am Home Pr 2.40	9	66½	65½	66	—1
Am Ice	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Am Invest Ill .30g	1	6	6	6	— ¼
Am Inv pf 2½ †	27	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	21	16¾	16½	16½	
Am Loco pf 1¾e	2	102	102	102	+ ¾
Am M & Met ¼g	5	9	9	9	
Am Metal (1)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
Am M 6%pf 6 †	20	120½	120½	120½	
Am News 1.80 †	1	31	31	31	
Am Pow & Lt	24	3¾	3½	3⅝	
Am P & L $6 pf	12	31⅜	30½	31	+ ½
Am P & L $5 pf	13	28⅞	28	28⅞	+ ⅞
Am Rad & St .30g	33	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
Am Roll Mill .40g	29	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
Am Rm pf 4½ †	210	65⅜	65⅛	65⅜	— ⅜
Am Saf Raz ½g	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
Am Seating (1e)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Am Ship B 1g †	280	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R (2)	9	42½	41⅝	42	+ ¼
Am Sm&R pf 7 †	160	155	154¾	155	+ ¼
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	43½	43¼	43½	— ⅛
Am Sti Fdrs (1g)	10	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
Am Stores ½g	2	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1⅓g	4	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	2	108½	108	108	+ ½
Am Sum Tob ¼g	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	151½	151	151½	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco (3a)	5	54¾	54¼	54¾	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	5	55	55¾	56	+ ¾
Am Tob pf (6) †	590	139½	138	138	— ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½g	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (1g)	7	40¾	40	40¾	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	12	8¼	8	8⅛	
Am Woolen	17	7¾	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	4	68½	67⅝	68½	+ ½
Am Zinc L & S	15	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
Anaconda (1½g)	26	28⅛	28¼	28⅜	— ⅛
Anac W&C ¼g †	20	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Ancher H Gl .15g	3	20¼	20	20¼	
APW Paper	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	43	43	43	43	
Armi III	39	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Armi III pr pf	2	60	60	60	+1⅛
Armi III pf	10	73½	73½	73½	+3½
Armstrong Ck ½g	4	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
Arrison Corp .20g	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	40	83	83	83	+1
Asso DG 2pf 7 †	70	80¼	80¼	80¼	
Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	
Atch T & S F 3g	21	54½	53	54¼	+1⅛
Atch T & S F pf 5	1	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line 2e	7	34⅞	34¼	34¼	+ ⅜
Atl Refining .30g	27	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	50	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp ¼g	9	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Pow 1½g †	100	61¾	61	61	+ ¾
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	70	118	118	118	
Atlas Tack .45g	4	12½	12¼	12½	
Aviation Corp .10g	27	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
Baldwin Locomotive (1e)	4	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅜
Balt & Ohio	15	9	8¾	9	
Balt & Ohio pf	6	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	11	11	10¾	
Bmp&Ar pf2½k †	170	53	53	53	+2½
Barber Asph	17	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾k †	20	40¼	40	40⅛	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	16	17	16⅞	16¾	— ⅛
Batn Ir Wks (1g)	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Beat Crm pf 5 †	20	105	103¾	105	+1
Beding-Hem .80	4	11¾	11	11	
Bell Airc (2e)	6	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviа ¼g	17	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30g	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.60)	17	14	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
Best & Co 1.60a	2	33½	32¾	32¾	— ½
Beth Steel (3g)	10	64	63½	64	+ ⅞
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	4	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Black & Dck 1.60	2	18½	18½	18½	
Blaw-Knox .35e	7	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Bicomdale .40g †	10	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
Boeing Airp 1g	17	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
Bohn Al&Brass 2	2	53½	53	53½	— ½
Bon Ami A (4) †	10	91	91	91	
Bone Strs 1.60	9	24½	24	24¼	
Borden Co (.60g)	30	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	19	33	32¾	32¾	
Boston & Maine	2	5	5	5	
Bower R Bear ⅛g	2	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Bridgept Br ¼g	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	10	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	3	43	43	43	+ ⅛
Brkn Q Trans	13	1½	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers .90g *	1	44	44	44	+ ½
Bklyn-Man Tr	12	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
Brun-Balke (1.3g)	5	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	15	9¼	9⅛	9¾	+ ¼
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7	90	113	112¾	113	
Budd Mfg	34	8½	8⅜	8½	
Budd Mfg pf	80	110½	109	109	—1¼
Budd Wheel (1e)	11	9⅝	9½	9½	
Buffalo Forg .90g	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Bullard Co 3.60g	5	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
Burling Mills .70g	5	29¼	29	29¼	— ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	+ ¼
Burr Add M .60	22	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Terminal	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Bush Term pf 6 †	10	67	67	67	—2
Butler Bros .30g	10	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	3	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Byers pf 7.20k †	20	78¼	78	78	+ ¼
Byron Jack ½g	3	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Callanhan Z-Lead	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Cal & Hecla ¼g	7	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼g	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Can D G Ale .60	6	22½	22½	22½	
Canad Pacific	39	10¾	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Cap Adm pf 3 †	10	42¼	42¼	42¼	
Carc C & O (5) †	40	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
Carpenter Stl ½g	2	28½	28½	28½	
Carriers & Gen .20	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co 7e	3	116¼	116	116	—1½
Caterpil Trac (2)	11	47½	46½	47½	+1¼
Celanese Cp ½g	14	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	+ ½
Celanese 7 pf 5 †	10	103½	103½	103½	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	270	110	110	110	+1
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞	+ ⅞
Celotex Corp ⅛	13	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
Celotex pf (5) †	5	91	90½	91	+1
Cent Aguirre 1⅛	8	21¾	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Found .10g	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Cent RR N J	25	12¼	11⅞	11¾	+ ¼
Cent Vio Sug 2½g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
Certain-teed Prod	18	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Cer-teed 6 pf †	80	59¼	58¾	59	+ ¼
Chain Belt (1½g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Chas & Ohio (3)	19	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill	14	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	35	16¼	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
Chi Gt West	40	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Chi Gt W pf 4½k	30	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or ⅓e	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	4	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Chi R Is & Pac	15	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅛
Chi Ri&Pac 6 pf	18	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Ri&Pac 7 pf	6	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
Chi Yel Co	3	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Cp (1½g)	30	74¾	73⅛	74¾	+ ⅜
City Ice & F 1.20	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
City Invest †	54	41½	40	41½	
City Stores	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Clev E Il pf 4½ †	10	113¾	113¾	113¾	
Clev Graph Br 1½g	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Clev Gr B pf 5 †	50	103½	103½	103½	
Climax Mol 1.20a	3	43½	43½	43½	
Clustt Peab ½g	9	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ½
Coca-Cola A (3) †	60	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	54	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
Colg-P-P pf4¼ †	70	107½	107	107½	— ½
Col & South †	50	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir 1½g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Col Broadc A .60g	7	22¼	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
Col Broadc B .60g	3	22⅛	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Col G & El	35	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Colum Pict ⅓e	1	16	16	16	
Coml Credit (3)	6	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr 3	34	39⅜	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅛
Com I T cupf4¼ †	20	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	+ ⅜
Coml Solvents .60e	10	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	
Comwlth & South	86	1⅛	1	1	
Com & South pf	24	57⅜	55¼	57¼	+2
Comwlth Ed .70g	22	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Conde Nast .40e	4	9½	9⅜	9½	
Congol-Nairn (1)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	7	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Copper	14	5⅝	5½	5½	
Con Cig pr pf6½ †	20	103	103	103	+ ¼
Cons Edison 1.60	27	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Cons Edison pf 5	7	97¼	97	97⅜	— ⅜
Cons Film Ind	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cons Film I pf ⅛k	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Oil (½g)	65	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	7	15⅜	14½	14½	— ¼
Cons Pr pf 4½ †	30	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ¼
Cons Vultee ½g	7	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	6	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
Container Cp ½g	4	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ½
Cont Bak ½g	16	9	8⅞	9	
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	108	108	108	+1
Cont Can (½g)	10	33⅜	33	33⅜	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	8	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	8	47½	46½	46½	—1
Cont Motors .15g	31	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	19	34	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	8	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
Cop'weld pf 2½ †	30	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ½
Corn Exch 2.40 †	40	43¾	43	43½	— ¼
Corn Products 2.60	7	60⅝	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	177½	177½	177½	
Coty Inc (.15g)	18	6	5⅞	6	
Coty Internatl	14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Crane Co (1e)	19	20¼	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
Crane Co cv pf 5 †	250	105⅜	105	105¼	— ¾
Cream of Wh ¼g	1	22	22	22	
Crosley Co (⅓e)	4	21⅞	21	21⅞	+1⅛
Crow Ck & S ⅓e	2	28¼	27½	27½	— ¾
Crown C&S pf 2¼	1	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅞
Crown Zeller (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	20	93	93	93	+ ½
Crucible Steel 2e	1	35	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	78	78	78	
Cuban-Am Sug ⅘e	12	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
Cub-Am S cv pf5½	1	102½	102½	102½	+4½
Cudahy Pack	4	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+ ½
Cunco Press 1½	5	24	23½	24	+ ¾
Cuneo P pf 4½ †	30	104	104	10	
Curtis Publishing	48	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
Curt P pr pf 1½k	10	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ¾
Curtiss-Wright 1e	39	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ⅓g	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ¼
Cutler-Ham ⅓g	7	20¾	20	20¼	
Davega Strs ½e	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Davison Chem .60e	2	17½	17	17½	+ ¼
Deere & Co 1.35e	5	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Decca Records (1)	1	17	17	17	+ ½
Dieles-Wem-G ¾g	5	20⅜	19½	20⅜	+1⅜
Del & Hudson	6	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	11	9⅝	9½	9½	
Den & R G W pf	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Detroit Edison .60e	17	18⅝	18⅜	18½	
Devoe & R A 1 †	260	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
Diam T Motor ½g	7	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Dohrler Dis C ⅜g	10	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
Dome Mines h1.20g	14	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
Douglas Airc 5a	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	+ ¼
Dow Chem (3)	2	147¼	146¾	147¼	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 1⅓e	17	32½	31	32½	+1¼
du Pont de N 1g	17	153	149¾	153	+3¼
Dunhill Int	6	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Duq Lt 1 pf 5 †	30	118¼	118¼	118¼	
Eastern Air L	6	39½	39	39⅜	+ ¾
Eastern Roll Mill	2	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	1	169	169	169	+1
East Kod pf 6 †	40	183	183	183	
Eaton Mfg (3)	8	40¾	39½	39⅝	—1⅜
Edison Br Strs .80	2	17½	17¼	17½	
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
El Auto-Lite ½g	1	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
Elec Boat (1½g)	12	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	28	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	11	50½	49	50½	+2¼
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	23	56⅞	53¾	56⅞	+2⅞
El Storage Bat 2	4	39¾	39⅜	39¾	+ ⅜
El Pase N G 2.40	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Eng Pub Service	23	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	20	75	75	75	—1¾
Equit Off Bldg	2	1	1	1	
Erie RR (1e)	28	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (1e)	96	16¾	15¾	16	
Erie RR pf A (5)	8	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅜
Eureka V Cl ⅓g	39	8⅞	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅜
Evans Products	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	26¾	26½	26½	
Exchange Buffet	4	2	2	2	
Fairbanks Morse 1	4	38½	38	38½	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	7	26¾	26	26½	+ ⅜
Fed Lt & Tr ⅓g	3	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ½
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	50	99	98½	99	
Fed M & Sm 1g	3	27	27	27	+ ½
Fed Mot Tr .10g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Fed D St pf 4½ †	17	89	89	89	— ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	49	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅗g	6	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ¼
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	108	108	108	
Francisco Sugar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
First N Strs 2½	4	37	26¾	37	
Flintkote (¼g)	4	20½	20	20	— ½
Freeport Sulph 2	2	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
Follansbee Steel	3	7½	7½	7½	
Follansbee S pf	130	41	40¾	41	+1
Food Mach .35g	1	48	48	48	
Foster Wheeler	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
Fost W 6pf 1½ †	10	20	20	20	
Foster Wh pf 7 †	10	137	137	137	+1
Gair (Robt) 1⅛e	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	5	14	14	14	
Gamewell Co 1g †	20	24	24	24	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	13	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	1	14	14	14	— ¼
Gen Am Trans 2e	4	44¼	43¾	43¾	— ¼
Gen Baking .30g	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Gen Bronze	5	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Gen Cable	11	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Gen Cable A	13	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	+ ¼
Gen Cab pf3½k †	360	95	94	95	+2¼
Gen Cigar (1)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	82	37¼	36½	37¼	+ ⅜
Gen Foods .80g	5	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ⅜
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	30	116½	116¼	116¼	— ¼
Gen G & El A	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf	10	102	102	102	
Gen Mills Swf 5 †	10	132½	132½	132½	
Gen Motors (1g)	36	52½	51¼	52½	+ ⅞
Gen Motors pf 5	5	130	129½	130	+ ½
Gen O Adv .20e	5	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (1ag)	7	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .10g	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Pr Ink pf 6 †	10	106½	106½	106½	+1½
Gen Pub Service	2	2	1⅞	2	
Gen Ry Sig ¼g	18	23¼	21	23	+1⅜
Gen Ry Sig pf 6	10	109½	109½	109½	+1
Gen Real & Util	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Real & Ut pf	1	39	39	39	— ¾
Gen Refract .30g	2	22	21½	22	
Gen Shoe (½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
Gen Stl C pf 3k	240	80¾	80	80¾	+1¾
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Gen Time Inst	5	20	19½	20	+ ⅛
Gen Tire & Rub ⅓e	2	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ¼
Gillette S Raz .45e	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Gillette S R pf 5	1	73	73	73	
Gimbel Bros .15g	10	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
Gliden Co (.60g)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Goebel Brew (.20)	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Gold & St Tel 6 †	1	87	87	87	+ ½
Goodrich (BF) ⅓e	21	39½	38¾	39½	+ ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	3	95¾	95¾	95¾	— ¼
Goodyear T & R 1g	4	64½	64¼	64½	+ ¼
Goodyear pf (5)	2	99⅞	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
Gotham Hos (⅓e)	1	8	8	8	
Graham-Paige Mot	32	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Granby C Min .60	2	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	14	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ½
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	27	31½	30⅞	31¼	+ ¼
Gt West Sug pr (1g)	3	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	152	152	152	—1
Green (HL) (2a)	6	44	43¼	44	
Greyhound Cp (1)	9	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
Greyhound pf (.55)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Grum Air Ex 1½e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Guantan Sugar	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	31	142	141	142	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	43	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf 2½e	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅜
Hall (WF) Print 1	4	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Harb-Walker ½g	7	17	16¾	17	
Hayes Indust .15g	3	8½	8⅜	8½	
Hayes Mfg	5	3	2⅞	3	
Hazel-Atlas G 5 †	2	100	100	100	+ ½
Hercules Motor 1	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Hercules Powd ½g	7	84¼	83¼	83¾	—

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.30g)	4½	4½	4½
10	6Ainsworth (¼gR)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2000	Air Inv war	⅛	3-32	3-32
500	Alfe Access (¼g)	4	3⅞	4
200	Alf-Way El Ap (.10g)	3⅝	3	3⅜
30	Ala Gt Sou (9e)	97¼	97¼	97¼
100	Alum Co Am (2g)	117	116¾	117
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
200	Am Beverage	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Am Cen Mfg (¼gB)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
1100	Am&Pgn P war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	Am Cyan B (.60)	39½	38¾	39⅛
800	Am Gas & E (1.60)	35¼	34¼	35¼
300	Am Gen (.15g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
80	Am Laun Mch (½g)	26¾	26¾	26¾
800	Am Light&T (1.20)	15½	15¼	15½
25	Am Mfg (½g)	38	38	38
2200	Am Maracaibo	⅜	⅜	⅜
1100	Am Republics (.35e)	9⅛	9¼	9⅛
10600	Am Superpow	⅝	11	11
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	95	95	95
400	Am Superpow pf	14⅜	14	14⅜
100	Anch Post F (.15g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Am Writ Pap	4½	4½	4½
300	Ang-Wgpp (.06g)	2	2	2
1400	Ark Nat Gas	3¼	3⅛	3¼
400	Ark N Gas (.30k)	9½	9½	9½
1100	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
40	Ark P & L pf (7)	89¾	89¾	89¾
400	Aro Equip (.70g)	16¼	16¼	16¼
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6⅝	6¼	6½
400	Asso Laund	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Atlantic C Fish (⅛e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	37	37	37
100	Atl Rayon (¼g)	2¾	2	2
100	Atlas D Forge (1e)	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
200	Atlas Plyw (.60g)	18¾	18	18¾
20	Axton-Fish A	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
300	Babcock & Wil	22⅝	22½	22½
500	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	37	36½	37
200	Baldwin Rub (⅛g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1200	Barium Stk 8%	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Beaunit Mills	11½	11¼	11½
400	Beech Aire (1e)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100	Bellanca Aire	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
25	Bens&Hed pf (2)	39	39	39
500	Berk's,Oak Furn	11-16	11-16	11-16
100	Birds & Fdy (1)	9	9	9
100	Bliss (E W) (2)	14¾	14¾	14¾
1000	Blue Ridge	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
900	Blumenthal (.40)	13¼	13¼	13¼
400	Bohack (HC)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Borne Scrym (1g)	28	28	28
2900	Breeze Corp (1½e)	11½	10½	11½
800	Brewst Aero	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Brill A	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Br-Am Oil (hl)	17½	17½	17½
400	Brit Celan	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Brown-F Dist	15	15	15
200	Brown Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Bruce (EL) (¼g)	16	16	16
300	Buckeye Pi (.40g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
800	Buf N&EP pf	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
500	Bunk Hill&S (1)	12¾	12¾	12¾
200	Burry Biscuit	2¼	2¼	2¼
1500	Cal El Pow	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Callite Tung (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Can Marconi (.04g)	3¼	2¾	2¾
700	Carrier Corp	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞
100	Carco Prod (1e)	11½	11½	11½
200	Catalin Am (.10e)	4	4	4
2900	Cen&SW Ut	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
200	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	8¼	8⅛	8¼
900	Cessna Aire (1e)	9¼	9	9
50	Chi Felix Shaft (2g)	76	76	76
2100	Chief Cons Mng	18	18	18
28	Childs pf	14½	13¾	14½
4000	Cities Service	86½	84⅝	86½
400	Cit Svc pf	12	12	12
100	Claude Neon Lts	30	30	30
100	Cleve El Illum (.50g)	5⅜	5	5
1300	Colon Develop	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Colo Fuel & I war	4	4	4
30	Colum G&E pf (6)	42	42	42
15800	Comwlth & Sv war	3-32	1-16	1-16
100	Comm Wat Svc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
500	Cons G&E Bal (3.80)	61¾	61¾	61¾
500	Cons Gas Ut	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1300	Cons Stl Corp	8⅝	8¾	8¾
20	Cont G&E prpf (7)	89½	89½	89½
100	Cont Roll & Stl (.50g)	14	14	14
250	Copper Range (½g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Cornuc G Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Corroon & Rey	1¾	1¾	1¾
3100	Cosden Petro	3	3	3
100	Cosden Petro pf	32	30½	30
3100	Creole Pet	22½	21¾	22⅜
3100	Croft Brewing	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Crown C Pet	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4500	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	18¼	17⅞	18⅛
200	Darby Pet (.4g)	16¼	16¼	16¼
250	Dayton Rub (½g)	16	15¾	16
100	Derby Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Derby Oil pf	72	72	72
400	Det Mich Stov	3¼	3¼	3¼
4300	Eagle Pich Ld	12¾	12½	12¾
250	East G& Pref	34½	33½	34
250	East Sta pf 6	21¾	21¾	21¾
18900	El Bond & Sh	8¼	8⅛	8¼
300	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	67½	67	67
100	El Bd & Sh 85 pf	82	82	82
100	El P&L 2pf A	35	35	35
200	El P&L war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Emerson Elec (.10g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
900	Equity Corp	3¾	3½	3¾
200	EquityCrp$pf (1½k)	32½	32½	32½
400	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Eversharp Inc	16¼	16¼	16¼
300	Fairchild Av (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1100	Fairchild End&Air	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Falstaff Brew	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Federers Mfg (.15e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
28	Fis P & L $7 pf	30	30	30
300	Ford of Can A (h1)	78	78	78
100	Ford M Fran	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	6	5¾	6
800	Fuller (G A) (2e)	14	13½	14
75	Fuller 4½ pf (4)	60	59½	60
300	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Gen Finance (.20)	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Gen Out Adv pf (6)	73	73	73
100	Gen Share	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	Gen Share pf (6d)	72	72	72
100	Gilcrist (¼g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
500	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	17½	17	17
800	Godchaux Sug B	9¾	9½	9¾
1000	Goldfield Con	7-32	7-32	7-32
50	Gorhr Mfg (1g)	27	27	27
100	Gt Atl & Pac (2½g)	81	80¼	81
100	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	30¼	30	30
100	Greenf T&D (1e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	Gulf Oil (1)	48¼	48	48
1800	Harvard Brew (.05g)	3	3	3
200	Hazeltine (1e)	7¾	7½	7¾
800	Hecla Min (.2g)	7	7	7
100	Helena Rubin (.5g)	11	11	11
200	Heyden Chem (.20g)	22	21½	22
100	Holl C Gold (h 68)	74	74	74
100	Humble Oil (.4g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Huyler's	20¼	20¼	20¼
100	Huyler's pf	90	90	90
100	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	6	6	6
300	Ill Iowa Pow	4¼	4⅛	4¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h¼)	35	35	35
10	Ind Svc 6% pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Indus Finan vte	20¼	20⅛	20¼
25	Indus Finan pf	77	77	77
300	Ins Co N Am (2½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Int Hyd-El pf	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Int Indust	4¼	4	4¼
300	Int Petrol (hl)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Int Prod (¼g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
900	Int S Raz B	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Int Util B	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Int Home Eq	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Intern Pw Del pf	32¾	32¾	32¾
700	Ital Superpow A	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Jacobs (FL)	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Kansas G & E pf (7)	123	123	123
100	Ken-Rad Tub (.50e)	14	14	14
100	Kennedy's (.60g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Kingston Prod (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
30	Koppers Co pf (6)	97½	97½	97½
300	Lake Shore M (h.80)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1100	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	8½	8⅝	8⅝
1300	Leonard Oil Dev	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Line Material (½e)	10	9¾	9¾
600	Lit Bros	21¾	21¾	21¾
1500	Long Bell Gas (.20g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1300	Long Is Lig	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Long Is L pf B	34	34	34
800	Loudon Pack	6¼	6¼	6¼
800	Louis L & E	7	6¾	6¾
50	Lynch Corp (2)	38	38	38
500	McCord Rad B	4¼	3¾	4¼
18	Mead John (3a)	139¼	139⅛	139⅛
25	Mer & M $ pf (2)	35	35	35
3600	Merrill-C A $	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Metal Tex (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Mich Bumper	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Mich Stl Tube	6¼	6	6
1300	Michigan Sug	13	13	13
100	Micromtal Hone	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Mid St P B vte	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Mid West Corp	8½	8½	8½
600	Mid-West Abr	3¼	3¼	3¼

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200	Midwest Oil (¾)	8¼	8⅛	8¼
100	Mid West Ref	3¼	3¼	3¼
175	Minn Mlt & M	86½	84½	86¼
100	Molybdenum (½g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
150	Monarch MT (1½g)	20	19½	19½
400	Monogram Pict	3½	3⅜	3⅜
200	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Mount St Pow (1½g)	17¾	17⅝	17⅝
8600	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Nat Comm. (1)	18¼	12	12⅝
1000	Nat Fuel G (1)	11	10⅞	11
75	Nat P&L pf (6)	99½	99⅝	99½
200	Nat Trans (½g)	13⅝	137	138
1100	Nat Tun & Wires	2	2	2
25	NEPA $ pf (2k)	43½	43½	43½
50	N E T&T (1½g)	186	186½	186½
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	18¼	18¼	18¼
300	N J Zinc (1½g)	82	81⅞	82
100	NY Auction (1¼g)	4	4	4
200	NYShipbdfdsh (1½g)	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
50	NY Wat Svc pf	85½	85½	85½
5400	Niag Hud Pow	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
8500	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	6	6	6
1800	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	11⅝	11¼	11⅝
800	NipsingMns (h.10c)	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Nor Am Lt & Pow	¾	¾	¾
50	Nor Am L & P pf	64	64	64
130	Nor AmRay A (½g)	30	30	30
200	Nor Am Ut Sec	1	1	1
30	N Ind PS 6 pf (6)	94	94	94
600	Nor Sta Pw A	27½	26¾	26¾
800	Novadel-Ag (3)	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	Ogden Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Ohio Brass B (.35g)	20½	20	20
50	Ohio Ed pf (6)	99¾	99¼	99¼
500	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
4100	Pantepec Oil Ven	6	6	6
700	Prkrsbrg R&R (½g)	17½	17½	17½
1500	Pennroad (.4e)	4¾	4½	4¾
1900	Polaris Mng (.05e)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
50	Pratt&Lam (.60g)	25½	25½	25½
200	Prosser Ind (h.60)	12	12	12
200	Pressed Met (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
900	Prod Corp	5	5	5
100	Pug Sd P&L 5pf (5k)	110¼	110	110
100	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	63½	63½	63½
10	Quaker Oats (4)	88½	88½	88½
1300	Quaker Oats pf (6)	153	151	151
8300	REO opt war	1¾	1¼	1¼
125	Rwy&Lgt Sec (.30g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Rwl & Ut Inv A	1¼	1¼	1¼
4200	Raytheon Mfg	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛
400	Red Bank Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
2200	Reiter-Fost	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Republic Avia (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Rheem Mfg (1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
1100	Rio Grande Wtl G vte	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Royal Type (1½g)	59¾	59¾	59¾
100	Ryan Cons Pet (.20g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Ryerson & Haynes	3¾	3¾	3¾
9000	Ryerson & Haynes	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	St Reg Pap pf (3½k)	133½	133½	133½
300	Salt Dome Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Schiff Co (1)	15	15	15
100	Schulte (DA)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Schulte (DA) pf	35½	34½	35½
100	Scovill Mfg (½g)	29½	29½	29½
20	Scran-S&W pf	55	55	55
100	Scullin Stl (1g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
300	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Seiberling Rub (⅛g)	7½	7	7½
3500	Selected Indus	1½	1⅜	1⅜
100	Selected Ind cv	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Shat Denn (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Solar Aire (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Solar Mfg (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
1000	Sonotone (.10g)	4	4	4
200	Sosa Mfg	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Southl Royal (.40)	10	10	10
100	Span & Gen reg	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Stand C&S pf (1.00)	17½	17½	17½
300	St Oil Ky (1)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
2300	St Pow & Lt	40½	40⅜	40⅝
200	Stand Prod (.40e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
16600	Stand Sil-Lead	2	2	2
300	Stand Tube B (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Starrett Corp vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Steri Al Prod (.90e)	9¾	9½	9¾
100	Steri Brew (.30e)	3	3	3
300	Sullivan Mach (2½g)	18¼	18¼	18¼
2300	Sunray Oil (.10g)	4¾	4⅝	4¾
500	Technicolor	12¾	12⅝	12¾
700	Tilo Roof (.20g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50	Todd Shpyds (½g)	60¼	60¼	60¼
1700	Trans-Lux	3	3	3
3300	United Gfores	32	32	32
300	United Wall Pap (.10e)	3	3	3
100	Univ Cooler A	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Univ Corp vte	17½	17½	17½
100	Univ Pict	4	4	4
100	Univ Prod (.40g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
2500	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15g	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
125	Utah P&L pf (3½k)	89	89	89
800	Valspar Corp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
50	Valspar pf (2¼e)	36½	36½	36½
300	Walker Min	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Warth Mfg (¼g)	33¼	33¼	33¼
300	West Va C&C (⅛e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	West Air Lines	9¾	9¾	9¾
38	Wtmorel'd Coal (1g)	24½	24½	24½
50	Wey'berg Shoe (¼)	9	9	9
300	Wright Harg (h.30)	3¼	3	3

Total stock sales today (estimated) 365,000 shares. Year ago 46,980 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
2	Am G&E 3½s 60	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Am P&L 6s 2016	105	104⅝	104⅞
6	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	93	93	93
6	As Elec 4½s 53	64½	64½	64½
24	As G&E 5s 48	22¾	22½	22¾
12	As G&E 4½s 49	30¼	30¼	30¼
3	As T&T 5½s 55A	107	107	107
1	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s 55	107	107	107
5	Can Nor P 5s 53	98½	98½	98½
2	Can Pl E&C 3¾s 64	107½	107½	107½
12	Can St El 5½s 54	37¼	36⅞	37¼
4	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	55	54½	55
1	Cities Ser 5s 50	91½	91½	91½
25	Cities Ser 5s 50	92	91¾	92
2	Cit S Pw 5½s 52	93	92¾	92¾
4	Con G Balt 4½s 54	122	122	122
9	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	92¾	92¼	92¼
1	Cuban Tob 6s 44	79½	79½	79½
3	Cuban Pack 3½s 55	102¼	102¼	102¼
10	East G&F 4s 56A	88	87¾	87¾
9	Elec P&L 5s 2030	96⅝	96	96⅝
7	Empire Dis E 5s 52	1 05	104½	105
10	Fla P&L 5s 54	106	106	106
3	Gatineau Pow 3½s 69	95¼	95¼	95¼
3	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Gobel (A) 4½s 41	77¼	77¼	77¼
1	Groc St Prod 6s 45	88	88	88
2	Hygrade Fd 6s 48A	96	96	96
15	Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	103¾	103½	103½
1	Ill Pow & L 5s 57	106½	106½	106½
3	Ind Svc 5s 50	86¼	86¼	86¼
6	Indnapls P&L 3½s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	Int P Sec 7s 52F xc	28¼	28¼	28¼
11	Inters Pow 6s 52	82	82	82
1	Inters Pow 5s 57	83	83	83
7	Jacksony Gas 5s 42 st	60¾	60¾	60¾
4	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 66	108¼	108	108
2	McCord R 6s 48 st	98½	98½	98½
3	Marion Rd 6s 71	109	109	109
3	Minn P&L 4½s 78	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	100½	100⅜	100½
1	N Eng G&E 3s 50	81¾	81¾	81¾
1	N Eng G&E 5s 48	81	81	81
1	N Eng G&E 5s 57	81½	81½	81½
10	N Eng Pow 5s 48	92	91¾	92
1	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	106¼	106¼	106¼
6	Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	110¾	110¼	110¾
7	Pac P&L 3s 55	103¾	103¾	103½
1	Phila Rap T 6½s 62	113	113	113
1	Pow CorCan 4½s59B	89½	89½	89½
1	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Safe Har W 4½s 79	109½	109½	109½
8	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104	104	104
1	So Cal Gas 3¼s 70	106	106	106
1	So Ind Ry 4s 51	88	88	88
1	Stand G&E 4s 48 st	79½	79½	79½
6	Stand G&E 6s 57	79¾	79¾	79¾
3	Stand G&E 6s 66	80	79½	79½
1	Starrett Corp 5s 50	31	31	31
1	Tel El 5s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
16	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	88½	88	88½
1	Unit L&P 5½s 59	108¾	108¾	108¾
21	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	York Ry 5s 37	83½	83½	83½
2	York Rys 5s 47 st	83½	83½	83½
2	Maranhao Bras 7s 50	31½	31½	31½
18	Russian 6½s 1919	8¾	7¾	7¾
2	Russ 5½s 1921	7¾	7¾	7¾

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k)Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (n) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Missouri Pacific Net Tripled

NEW YORK (AP)—The Missouri Pacific Railroad reported net income of $6,970,943 for the 1943 first quarter, compared with $2,119,480 for the same period last year.

Bendix Net For 6 Months $3.87 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—E. R. Breech, President of Bendix Aviation Corp., reported the company voluntarily slashed $97,535,743 from prices on Government contracts for the period Oct. 1, 1942, to May 1 of this year.

These reductions, Mr. Breech said in his report for the six months ended March 31, were in addition to voluntary price cuts of about $123,000,000 made during the fiscal year ended last Sept. 30.

Mr. Breech said Bendix Aviation's net income for the six months ended March 31 was $8,190,449, equal to $3.87 a common share, against $8,122,679 or $3.84 on common in the comparable six months ended March 31, 1942.

The company president estimated unfilled orders for precision instruments, radio communications equipment, and other devices amounted to $1,074,000,000 at the end of the period.

Net sales and operating income for the six months were $417,812,579, an increase of 145 per cent from the total of the corresponding period a year earlier.

Union & Paper Corp. reported for the quarter ended March 31 a loss of $188,074 against an adjusted net profit of $619,204 in the first quarter of 1942.

Alexander Calder, president, said loss for the quarter "reflects the circumstances of war—Government curtailment and allocation, shortage of manpower, and OPA price limitations on our finished products with virtually no control of advancing costs on raw materials, labor, transportation and similar factors."

National Department Stores Corp. reported for the fiscal year ended Jan. 1 profit of $1,664,383, equal after preferred dividends to $3.30 a share on the common stock. This compared with $1,389,696 or $2.70 a share in the previous fiscal year. Earnings for the latter period were after a provision of $100,000 for contingencies.

American Crystal Sugar Co. reported for the fiscal year ended March 31 net profit of $1,090,226, equal to $1.93 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,470,095, or $2.98 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

International Nickel Co. of Canada reported for the quarter ended March 31 net income of $8073,238, equal to 52 cents a share on the common stock. This compared with $8,924,705, or 58 cents a share, the last quarter of 1942, and $8,071,986, or 52 cents a common share, in the first quarter of 1942.

Square D. Co. (electrical equipment), reported for the March quarter net income of $679,203, equal to $1.56 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,019,101, or $2.36 a share, in the like period of 1942.

Consolidated Film Industries reported for the first quarter net income of $248,164, equal to 62 cents a share on the $2 preferred stock, compared with revised profit in the like period of 1942 of $174,380, or 43 cents a preferred share.

Hudson Motor Car Company and its domestic and Canadian subsidiaries reported net income for the first quarter of 1943 of $503,225.34, after all charges, including depreciation and interest and after provision of $300,000 for losses on tool account, $400,000 for other contingencies and $608,910 for Federal income tax. The net income for the quarter is equivalent to approximately 31 cents per outstanding share. For the same quarter a year ago the company reported net income of $201,195, or 13 cents a share.

General Aniline & Film Corp. reported its net sales for the first quarter of this year were $12,841,000 compared with $10,886,000 in the corresponding period of 1942. Profits before taxes were figured at $2,928,000 for the quarter against $2,383,000 in the 1942 first quarter.

Standard Cap & Seal Corp. reported net income in the March quarter of $94,523, equal to 23 cents a common share, against $66,418, or 14 cents a share, in the same period of 1942.

Cushman's Sons, Inc., reported net income for the 16 weeks ended April 24 or $231,114 after all Federal taxes and other charges, compared with net income of $161,391 for the corresponding period of 1942.

Sterling Drug, Inc., and subsidiaries, reported for the March quarter net income of $2,405,098, equal to $1.37 a share on the capital stock. This compared with $2,267,322, or $1.30 a share, in the first quarter of 1942.

Amerada Petroleum Corp. and subsidiaries reported for the March quarter net profit of $944,321, equal to $1.20 a share on its capital stock, against $698,287, or 89 cents a share, in the same quarter of 1942.

United States Gypsum Co. and subsidiaries reported for the March quarter net profit of $1,014,342, equal to 76 cents a share on the capital stock, against profit in the first quarter of 1942 of $1,141,894, or 86 cents a share.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. reported its net profit for the March quarter was $305,860, equal to 92 cents a share, against $603,860 or $1.40 a share in the comparable period of 1942.

Columbian Carbon Co. showed a net profit for the quarter ended March 31 of $842,399, equal to $1.57 a share, against $841,814 or $1.57 a share in the first quarter of 1942.

Vulcan Detinning Co. for the March quarter reported a net profit of $117,586, equal to $2.49 a common share, compared with $135,066 or $3.47 a common share in the corresponding period of 1942.

Alleghany Corp., top holding company of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway system, reported net income of $418,941 on total first quarter income of $1,448,443, against $250,990 on $1,343,241 and same period of 1942. The profit was after deduction of gain on purchase and retirement of Alleghany's own bonds. This totaled $67,738 against $31,481 the first quarter last year.

Montgomery Ward and Company, mail order and retail merchandise firm, today reported net profit transferred to surplus of $3,588,584 in the three months ended April 30 compared with net profit transferred to surplus of $5,180,651 in the three months ended April 30, 1942. Net profit transferred to surplus this year equalled 62 cents a common share against 93 cents last year. In the 1942 period the company set aside $2,400,000 as a provision for possible future inventory decline. Before this deduction, net profits were $7,580,651. No such provision was made this year.

Cherry-Burrell Corporation, manufacturer of dairy equipment, reported net income of $139,295, equal to 28 cents a common share, for the six months ended April 30. This compared with net income of $326,220 equal to 65 cents a common share, in the six months ended April 30, 1942.

Braves Big Four Mound Staff Best in League

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It was to follow, of course, that with the new Braves' infield of Joost, Wietelmann, Ryan and McCarthy playing defensive ball verging on the sensational, the tempo of the pitching should step up. And step up it has, until today, as the Coleman-Kelly team awaited the series opener with the Pirates, its mound staff made as effective a pictures as you will find anywhere in the National League, so-called contenders not excluded.

In the four engagements preceding this Pittsburgh set, Coleman and Kelly called on four hurlers and each one of them went the full distance and won. Al Javery beat the Cardinals; Nate Andrews, Red Barrett and Jim Tobin took the Reds. Andrews and Tobin now have three triumphs apiece; Javery and Barret two, as of this morning. With better support, Red might easily have had four.

Slow Starting

Oddly enough, the least effective member of the "big four" has been Javery, who should have been the head man. When the season opened about a month ago, Al was not up to the standard of the other three starters in condition, although the reason for this remains a mystery, as he loafed not a minute in spring training at Wallingford. But the young man who a year ago delivered 19 complete games, had to try five times before he made the grade this time. And even in that test, against the Cardinals, he yielded the generous total of 12 hits.

Again Casey Stengel called the turn. Speaking to the writer in the Braves' clubhouse the day before the city series opener with the Red Sox, the manager said: "My four best pitchers are Javery, Andrews, Tobin and Barrett, although not necessarily in that order."

However, in these days of an increased number of doubleheaders, four starters are not enough. Coleman and Kelly, therefore, continue their search for a No. 5 man. As this is written, George Jeffcoat looks like the one. He has relieved on three times; and although beaten once, has had something on the ball on each occasion. The setback came because he could not get it over the plate—against the Dodgers.

Not Effective

Manny Salvo, back from the Phillies, and Lou Tost, the southpaw, have been the other starters to date, and neither showed enough to rate another early chance. Salvo gave up five hits and six bases on balls in less than six innings. Tost walked three, yielded five hits, in five frames.

The Braves yesterday enjoyed the happy experience of taking over undisputed possession of second place without even throwing a ball. The Cardinals, beaten by the Dodgers at Ebbets Field in the opener of the year's initial crucial series, slipped quietly into third place. Thus, early today the locals were just 3½ games out of first place, with the second division Pirates and Cubs their next opponents, and while the Brooks must do further battle with the Cards.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox tonight play the Indians under lights at Cleveland, with Tex Hughson pitching against Jim Bagby. This will be the Texan's fifth try for his third victory. Lack of control has hurt him this spring. Usually a good man in the delicate matter of locating the plate, he has walked 20 batters in 47⅓ innings.

The arrival of Lou Lucier on the starting line at Chicago boosted the Red Sox stock, which at present is at a new low of the recent Cronin regime. Joe must be looking forward to his return next week to Fenway Park, where the club will at least have the advantage of familiar surroundings.

* * *

The Braves and Pirates play a double-header tomorrow. One game is Monday's postponed engagement.

* * *

Frankie Frisch's outfit stopped off at Hartford last night and lost to the Braves' Eastern League farm, 4-1. Frankie must have enjoyed that!

* * *

The Pirates need infielders, raising the suspicion that Bob Quinn and Frisch may get together for a trade.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	17	7	.708
Boston	11	8	.579
St. Louis	11	9	.550
Cincinnati	11	12	.478
Philadelphia	10	11	.467
Pittsburgh	9	10	.474
New York	10	13	.435
Chicago	7	16	.304

Results May 17

Brooklyn 1, St. Louis 0.
Cincinnati 3, New York 1.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 4.
Only games scheduled.

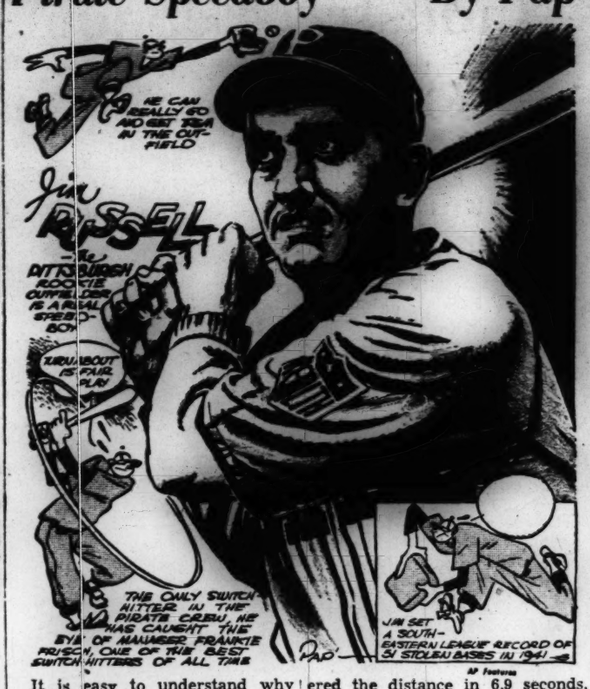
American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	14	8	.636
Cleveland	13	9	.591
Washington	14	11	.560
St. Louis	9	9	.500
Detroit	10	11	.476
Philadelphia	11	14	.440
Chicago	8	11	.421
Boston	8	14	.364

Results May 17

All games postponed.

Pirate Speedboy —By Pap'


HE CAN REALLY GO AND GET TEAR IN THE OUTFIELD
Jim RUSSELL
THE PITTSBURGH ROOKIE OUTFIELDER IS A REAL SPEED-BOY
KNOW ABOUT ITS FOUR PLAY
THE ONLY SWITCH HITTER IN THAT PIRATE CREW, HE HAS CAUGHT THE EYE OF MANAGER FRANKIE FRISCH, ONE OF THE BEST SWITCH-HITTERS OF ALL TIME
JIM SET A SOUTH-EASTERN LEAGUE RECORD OF 51 STOLEN BASES IN 1941
AP Features

It is easy to understand why Jim Russell caught the eye of Manager Frankie Frisch. The rookie outfielder from Toronto is a flyer on the base paths, and he is a switch-hitter. In his active playing days, Frisch himself was a dashing figure and just about the best switch-hitter the game has developed.

Russell has the Pirate fans buzzing about another "Max Carey." Jim established himself as a speedboy when he stole 51 bases to establish a Southeastern League record in 1941. In training camp, he flashed a fine turn of speed when he stepped out and won the 60-yard dash for major league ball players at the Purdue Relays. Russell, in full baseball uniform, covered the distance in 6.9 seconds, just five-tenths of a second slower than the time registered in the collegiate dash that afternoon.

Carey, the old Pittsburgh hero, was a switch-hitter and a speedster on the bases. Russell isn't in Carey's class yet but the big youngster is a hustler and he does have speed. Finesse and experience in running the bases may come in time. Russell batted .295 for Toronto last season and that figure looks better when one stops to consider that only half a dozen batters topped the .300 mark in the International League a year ago. The fact that Russell is a native of the outskirts of Pittsburgh isn't going to make him harder for the Pirate fans to take.

Former Boston Girl Helps Fred Corcoran in England

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From several sources have come reports of the fine work Fred Corcoran is doing in the British Isles, puting on sports quiz programs and other forms of entertainment for the American boys under the auspices of the Red Cross. Now comes the interesting angle that among those collaborating with him in this useful work is a former Boston girl, resident over there for the last five years and now head of the Women's Division of the British Red Cross.

Reference is to Mrs. James A. Mackie, nee Marcia Hopkins, daughter of R. G. Hopkins of The Country Club, and sister of Warren, Steve, and Stanford Hopkins, familiar names in local golfing circles. Marcia took up residence in Belfast, Ire., in 1928, and lived there until after the war started, then moved to London and affiliated herself with the Red Cross. All this I learned from Warren Hopkins the day of the Twilight League field day at Commonwealth, in which Warren won the individual gross prize and he and John O'Donnell, representing Commonwealth, won the four-ball.

Letter From Sister

Warren had just received a letter from his sister, in which she told of having been with Fred Corcoran to a lot of places where he had put on entertainments. Concerning Fred she said, among other things, "Everybody loves him," which is a pleasing tribute for his many friends to read, but a surprise to none.

Corcoran, in his letters to Brother John, who succeeded him as office manager of the Massachusetts Golf Association, and to others over here, asked for ideas to be sent along for his sports quiz, which seemed to strike a popular chord with the American service men.

A series of queries that would be most appropriate right now over there, seeing that in normal times the British amateur championship would be about to take place and that in the year of customary rotation, the international Walker Cup match also would be on the near-by docket, would concern both the championship and the Cup matches. For example, Fred might ask, "Name the British golfers who have won their own title in the years of Walker Cup play in the Isles since 1926?" The correct answer is, "None."

Extraordinary Fact

It is an extraordinary fact that coincident with the last four Walter Cup team matches over there, Jess Sweetser won their amateur title in 1926, Bobby Jones in 1930, W. Lawson Little Jr., in 1934, and Charlie Yates in 1938. That record would sound even worse for the British were it not for the fact that in 1938 their team won the Walker Cup for the first time, and they are still the holder, in that there has been no match since '38.

Another query that probably would prove a stickler is, "How many winners of the United States National amateur champion have played on Walker Cup teams, 1922 to the present, or even including the team match of 1921, played before George Walker donated the cup, which since '22 has been a tidbit of international golf?

This one I thought might prove a stickler for Cocoran himself, but now I'm not so sure; for I put it up to Brother John, who named 15 out of the 16 who have participated. The only one he missed was the late Chandler Egan, National champion of 1904 and '05, who had the unique distinction of being chosen for the American team in 1934, 30 years after he won his first National title.

The champions who have been on the team, in their alphabetical order are: George T. Dunlap, Jr., Charles E. Evans, John Fischer, W. C. Fownes, Jr., John Goodman, Jesse Guilford, Robert A. Gardner, S. Davidson Herron, R. T. Jones, Jr., Harrison R. Johnstone, W. Lawson Little, Jr., Max Marston, Francis Ouimet, Jess W. Sweetser, George Von Elm, and Marvin Ward.

There are other quiries of various sorts along this same line, as, for example, "What individual team had on it the greatest number of amateurs who at the time had won our National, or were destined to win it?" The answer is, the first Walker Cup team, of 1922, whose personnel included Jones, Ouimet, Guilford, Gardner, Evans, Marston, Sweetser, and Fownes, every one of whom has been a National champion. Among them, they have won 15 nationals, Jones the leader with five; and Ouimet, Evans, and Gardner two apiece.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Problem in addition: . . . Last Saturday this message from Capt. Val (Dutch) Lentz, former West Point basketball coach now on duty in North Africa, appeared in the Baltimore Evening Sun: "It's a hard man's game and one must be able to take it. Advise lots of leg experience for those coming over—walking and running distances." . . . The same afternoon Michigan won the Big Ten track championship without taking a single first place and N. Y. U. took the I. C. 4-A. title with only two firsts . . . Which apparently proves that you don't have to have a team of world-beaters to win track meets, but maybe track and field sports will help give our side a team of world-beaters . . . Notice we said "help."

* * *

Allen Gettel, who was frozen out of a job with the Phillies when he was "frozen" on his Virginia farm for the duration, gets into town occasionally to pitch a game for the Norfolk Tars . . . New light: When a couple of the Cubs' players were discussing Lou Novikoff's fielding the other day, one remarked: "It might be good percentage for us if he were traded. Then he'd only have a chance of beating us in 22 games a season instead of 154."

* * *

G. A. Falzer, Newark (N. J.) Call: "Reducing to the player limit of 25 by Friday is no problem for the Giants. The task that concerns Manager Mel Ott is building up to the limit in lifting his team from the second division."

* * *

Aux. First Class Geraldine Mellott of Cleveland has been given the task of organizing an athletic program for the WAAC contingent which recently arrived at Fort Monmouth, N. J. She promises to accept the challenges proffered by various company teams to play softball games . . . Capt. Wallace (Pete) Wall, former Georgia Tech tackle, has shifted to the "backfield" as a fighter squadron commander at Moore Field, Texas. But he still has a good word for the guys who do the hard work. . . .

"Teamwork is the same in flying as in football," says Pete. "In football the backs don't get anywhere when the line lies down on the job, and in flying the pilots don't get far with planes that haven't been taken care of by the mechanics on the flight line."

War Makes Cut Into Ranks Of Colgate Stars

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 18 (AP)—War cut deeply into Colgate University's athletic ranks today as 36 students, nearly all lettermen in one or more sports, received orders to report for active duty with the Army enlisted reserves.

Included were Frank M. Lowe, Shaker Heights, Ohio, and Carl R. Heidel, Pittsfield, Mass., star pitchers, and eight other members of the baseball squad which still has five games to play. John M. Batorski, Jr., North Collins, Colgate's first four-sports letterman in 36 years, also was called.

Lowe and Heidel combined their efforts to turn in a no-hit game when Colgate opened its season against Cornell.

Andy Kerr, Red Raider football coach, bids goodbye to 13 more members of his 1942 squad. Thirteen others already have left for military service.

Giants Call Reyes

NEW YORK (AP)—The stumbling New York Giants made another move to round up some batting power by calling up Napoleon Reyes, a big Cuban infielder, from their Jersey City farm club in the International League.

Reyes will take over first base, replacing Joe Orengo. Reyes played first and batted .241 for the Jersey Giants last year, but has been holding down third base this spring.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Gentile	4	1	1	0	0	.333
McCarthy	73	9	24	0	0	.329
Workman	76	7	22	1	10	.289
Ross	72	11	19	3	7	.264
Klutts	38	4	10	0	4	.263
Wietelmann	63	6	16	0	5	.254
Burns	39	5	10	1	3	.256
Ryan	13	2	3	1	2	.250
Masi	25	5	6	1	4	.240
Jeori	70	8	16	1	6	.229
Poland	19	3	4	0	3	.211
Holmes	13	0	14	0	1	.154
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Culberson	5	1	2	0	0	.400
Partee	20	0	12	0	4	.333
Doerr	80	7	25	1	12	.281
Fox	61	9	16	0	4	.262
Simmons	51	4	13	0	5	.255
Lake	75	10	17	0	3	.227
Peacock	22	3	5	0	1	.227
Lupien	58	4	13	0	5	.224
Cronin	33	1	7	0	4	.212
Newsome	34	0	4	0	0	.167
Tabor	40	2	5	0	2	.125
Garrison	32	2	5	0	1	.156
Miles	26	2	3	0	0	.115
Lazar	20	2	2	0	1	.100

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League

Buffalo 9, Syracuse 3.
Toronto 8, Jersey City 2.
Newark 3, Montreal 1.
Baltimore at Rochester, postponed.

American Association

Louisville 2, Milwaukee 0.
All others postponed.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Southern Association

Little Rock 5, New Orleans 1.
Birmingham 8, Memphis 6.
Nashville 4, Chattanooga 2.
Only games scheduled.

Eastern League

Scranton 2, Wilkes-Barre 0.
Only game scheduled.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub Rink, and Braves Field, Sta 3600.

Leaders Now May Not Win Bat Diadems

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—The leading hitters in the major leagues today are Vern Stephens of the St. Louis Browns and Ken O'Dea of the St. Louis Cardinals, but it is practically a cinch that neither will win a batting championship.

This is not to be construed that both aren't good hitters. It simply is because they are against circumstances beyond their control.

Second String

O'Dea, who is leading the National League with a .391 mark, is the Cardinals' second string catcher and doing regular work now because of an injury to Walker Cooper. Even if he keeps his batting average at its present high level there is almost no chance that he will get into enough games for consideration as the hitting champion.

Stephens, topping the American League with .368, may not get to play again this season. He suffered a knee injury Sunday that will keep him idle for perhaps a couple of months and by the time he is recovered he expects to be inducted. He is 1-A now.

In view of this a large share of the spotlight needs to be trained on the other batting leaders.

Waner Second

The veteran Paul Waner of Brooklyn has stepped into second place among the National League hitters with .375. Lonnie Frey of Cincinnati, after setting the pace for two weeks, has subsided to a .366 mark and third place.

Mike Higgins of Detroit is right behind Stephens in the American League with .363.

The 10 leaders in each league:

National League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
O'Dea, St. Louis	13	46	3	18	.391
Waner, Brooklyn	14	40	5	15	.375
Frey, Cincinnati	23	93	12	34	.366
Hack, Chicago	23	86	12	30	.349
McCor'k, Cincinnati	23	93	8	32	.344
Dahlgren, Phila.	19	67	8	23	.343
Herman, Brooklyn	24	88	14	30	.341
Kurowski, St. Louis	20	78	14	26	.333
McCarthy, Boston	19	73	9	24	.328
Stanky, Chicago	23	92	16	30	.326

American League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Stephens, St. Louis	18	68	11	25	.368
Higgins, Detroit	21	80	8	29	.363
Hockett, Cleveland	19	74	12	25	.338
Moses, Chicago	19	68	5	22	.324
Lindell, New York	22	79	8	25	.316
Heath, Cleveland	22	85	11	26	.306
Chartak, St. Louis	18	66	8	20	.303
Wakefield, Detroit	21	96	11	29	.302
Estalella, Phila.	18	53	4	16	.302
Rosar, Cleveland	16	43	2	13	.302

Grange Painted In Grid Action By Bob Zuppke

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—Resplendent in a gleaming orange helmet and a bright blue jersey, Red Grange is running again—in a portrait painted by Bob Zuppke, the man who coached him to football fame two decades ago.

After spending 29 seasons at the University of Illinois, Zuppke retired a year and a half ago. He now spends most of his time raising prize pigs (he started out with four and now has 250) down on his farm at Mahomet, Ill., writing V-mail to scores of football men in the service, or puttering around with his paintings.

Old Zup's brush, heretofore, has been known for its treatment of mountain and desert scenes—vivid conceptions brought back from his annual outings to the Southwest.

A riot of colors always appealed to the old master, and he could not pass the opportunity to dress up Grange in a blaze of orange and blue—even making the football in his arm a gleaming bronze.

But the colors add to the action, which Zuppke has captured in its true form—for, sure enough, he has Grange running out at you from the canvas with his knees pumping wildly in the air in characteristic style.

"I had a small snapshot that I worked from," winked Zuppke, "but it was easy to supply most of the detail from memory.

"Guess I'm the only coach who ever had a back as good as Grange, and I must be the only coach who ever painted his star."

The picture will be given Grange, who now is working for an insurance company in Chicago.

Monroney Offers Plan for Service Football in Fall

WASHINGTON May 18 (AP)—Representative Monroney (D) of Oklahoma today proposed a National service teams' football championship for the 1943 season.

"If the War Department would sanction it and select the men to arrange the schedules and so forth, it could be handled nicely," Monroney told a reporter. "Most of the athletic big-wigs in the country are in service schools now, there would be no difficulty in outfitting the teams, and the games could be played in near-by college fields."

There would be approximately 200 teams available for eliminations, based on a regional arrangement, with the regional winners going into the final rounds during November, he said.

Penn Needs Another Win

With three important doubleheaders rained out and unlikely to be rescheduled, Pennsylvania will face Princeton at Philadelphia on Saturday in what will probably be the final game of the 1943 Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League season. The Quakers, upset by Columbia last week, need a second victory over the Orange and Black to tie Cornell with a percentage mark of .750.

The problems which have beset League officials all spring were increased when the Ithacans were unable to play their twin bill with Dartmouth at Hanover last Wednesday. It seems highly unlikely, despite the great effect which outcome of the games would have on the championship, that arrangements can be made to hold them.

Accordingly, it looks as if Cornell, Columbia, and Dartmouth will hang up their uniforms with only half their schedules in the circuit completed. Mathematically, the Big Red is assured of at least a tie for first place if the mark of three wins in four starts becomes final. How valid this would be in the event that Penn finishes with six out of eight is a matter which the League President, Dr. Edward S. Elliott of Columbia, and Asa Bushnell, the loop's Secretary, will have to decide after the outcome of the Quaker-Tiger clash this week.

The abbreviated season will also affect the individual titles, particularly the awarding of the Charles H. Blair bat for the best average compiled by the hitters. In a normal year, 30 or more at bats were required to qualify; with the teams slated to play two-thirds the usual number of games this season, 20 at bats was deemed the proper war-time requisite.

On that basis, Roy Talcott of Princeton, with a mark of .409 representing nine safeties in 22 official trips to the plate, is in the most favorable spot, but Dave Johnson of the Tigers, .333, and Bill Miller, .333, Walt Wiesmiller, .320, and Ted Barszcz, .304, all of Penn, are also in the running.

The team standing:

College	W	L	P.C.
Cornell	3	1	.750
Pennsylvania	5	3	.714
Columbia	2	2	.500
Princeton	2	5	.285
Dartmouth	1	3	.250

Ruling by Landis Sidelines Phelps

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates have announced that Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis has notified them that Gordon (Babe) Phelps cannot play until 60 days after completion of the deal which sent the rotund catcher from the Bucs to Philadelphia.

This, the Commissioner said, was because Phelps did not sign a 1943 contract within 10 days after the season started, and then was placed on the voluntarily retired list.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Chicago Cubs, scoring two in ninth, defeated New York Giants, 4 to 2, for Carl Hubbell's first loss of season.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued from previous page)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Are You Floundering for Lack of Guidance? Consult Helen Trimpe, Director, Careers for Women, 343 Madison. MU. 3-0583, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWRENCE, 61 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4068.

HAS anyone a female goat or kid of good stock to sell? Answer Box 839, Pittsfield, Mass.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD. 441 Madison Ave., N Y C PLaza 3-1251

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	13c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

European Classified

BUILDINGS FOR SALE

PREMISES in city district; basement, ground floor, balcony; clear floor space; site area approximately 600 sq. yds. Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Knott Mill, Manchester.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turns SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new. 70/- and save coupons. Post or call. 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE
CREAM MALTESE LACE CAPE
Newton, 50, Stranmillis Gardens, Belfast

POST VACANT

SHIRT machinists; applications required; modern, cheerful small factory; skilled and to learn; no age limit. STARTEX MFG. CO., 11/13, New Wakefield St., Manchester, 1.

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. Madam Grace Angus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers) Address: 64, Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

Live in London at
STRATHCONA COURT
196, Cromwell Road, S. W. 5. WES. 3822
A visit to inspect the modern Service Rooms with the atmosphere and charm of home, would be appreciated. Reasonable terms. Spacious dining room and lounge. Cuisine speciality.

LONDON—PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE 59, Osborne Road Regent Hotel
Good Board Residence, every comfort, Tel. Jes. 906.

REIGATE, SURREY—MONKS COURT HOTEL Restful, standing in own grounds; recently remodernised; 25 miles from London; 5-minute walk from station; from 5 guineas weekly. Resident Director, Mrs. Blanche Blyth Samet.

SOUTHPORT (Talbot Private Hotel)
Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011

England

ACCRINGTON

FLORISTS
DARLINGTON'S
ABBEY STREET
Tel. 3001

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at
SELLERS the food SELLERS

BLACKPOOL

MISS F. L. SPRING
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS
A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET, BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

GLOVES
WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St & Market St

ENGLAND

BOLTON
(Continued)

Wm. Barlow
A Footwear Specialist whose shoes will give your feet their own personal fitting
61 & 63 St. Lawrence, Knowsley, Bolton

BRADFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROWN MUFF'S
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
FASHIONS
FABRICS
FURNISHINGS
DECORATIONS
MEN'S
OUTFITTING
Phone 2980 (Fourteen Lines)

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR
SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 3750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

BURNLEY

Bailey's
For Style and Value in Ladies' Wear
11 Manchester Road, Burnley
Also at Church Street, Accrington

DERBY

DAVID S. BUTLER
Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

LIVERPOOL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Clean, Sweet and White! It's Just Come from the
SALISBURY LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Phone Wavertree 568 193, Smithdown Rd.

When in Liverpool
Have Lunch at
COOPERS CAFÉ
Church Street

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1820
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes
CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd.
87 Bold Street 46 Castle Street
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	H	I	C	A	G	O
A	▨	S	O	L	O	▨
R	A	I	N	B	O	W
P	I	N	E	▨	B	▨
E	N	G	▨	P	E	T
N	▨	L	O	I	R	E
T	▨	A	▨	N	▨	R
E	L	S	I	E	▨	Z
R	U	S	▨	A	P	E
▨	G	▨	S	P	I	T
P	A	R	A	P	E	T
▨	N	A	I	L	▨	O
C	O	P	L	E	Y	S

ENGLAND

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Tel. St. Annes 1307
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser

Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers
1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

THISTLETHWAITE & EDGAR
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road, West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 3043, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DICKSON & ROBINSON
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc.
Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET MANCHESTER

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CRUSADER ARCH MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
61 DEANSGATE

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

KENDAL MILNE & CO.
for
Fashions, Furniture, Fabrics
BLAckfriars 6666
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.

SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

TEEGE'S
(E. & T. Rodwell)
The Home-Made Cake Shop
For the best possible war-time quality and service.
66, Stockport Rd. Levenshulme Opp. St. Peter's Church

Keep in Step with Style
HINDE'S
for fashion shoes
64/66 KING ST. MANCHESTER
Also at Richmond Street, Liverpool

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle

NOTTINGHAM

WAT SIMMONS
BODEN STREET
for A. R. P. BLINDS
for Houses, Shops and Factories
PHONE 75478

Whettons, Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
29 MARKET STREET PHONE 45480

Savoy Cafe
SOUTH PARADE

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

NOTTINGHAM
(Continued from previous page)

Get it at MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'

ROCHDALE

SENIORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls'
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Own Materials Made Up.
Phone 1931 Yorkshire Street and Baillie Street Rochdale.

MISS A. ROBINSON
78, Spotland Road, Rochdale
Telephone 2317
We specialise in Larger Fittings: MILLINERY, COATS, GOWNS

FLOWERS
GREENWOOD'S
16, Spotland Road
Wedding and Presentation Bouquets
Personal Supervision 'Phone 3437
Church and Table Decorations

Quality and Service at
HALFPENNEY'S
The Ladies' Outfitter
12, Drake Street
Rochdale Tel. 2679

SHEFFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 81073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily, except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 63091

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
125-137 West Street
Car Repairs
PANEL BEATERS—COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Marian Cooper
Permanent and Marcel Waving
Beauty Preparations
Manicure
Palatine Chambers
Pinstone St. Tel. 38826

SOUTHPORT

The House of Boothroyds Ltd. maintains its reputation for service and reliability

MATTI & TISSOT
Chocolaterie, Confectionery and Cafe
For Highest Quality and Service
Chocolates and Confections Par Excellence
325-327, Lord Street, and 165, Lord Street

J. COLLINSON & CO.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

STOCKPORT

HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
15 Bramhall Lane and 63 Buxton Rd., Stockport Tel. Sto. 3342
For Household Ironmongery and Garden Requisites

WAKEFIELD

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear Hosiery and Neckwear
31 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
48a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
67 Morningside Rd. 82 Home St.
160 Nicolson St. 827 Leith Walk
25 Roseburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road Corstorphine

ROBERT FRASER
Manufacturing Furrier and Skin Merchant
1-5, FORREST ROAD
EDINBURGH 1
Expert Remodelling
Fine Selection of Furs

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
33, ARGYLL ARCADE, GLASGOW
Scottish Woollens
Real Hand-Woven
HARRIS- TWEEDS
COSTUME CLOTHS
TRAVELLING RUGS
ALL CLAN TARTANS
Finest Cashmere Shetland Knitwear and Scarves
HIGHLAND OUTFITS
Tel. Central 3511

When in Glasgow Dine at
COOPERS
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
24 Howard Street
Light Refreshment Service
Economical Varied Rapid
COOPER & CO.'S STORES, LTD.

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

WILLIAMSON'S
SEEDS AND PLANTS GROW MORE FOOD
TESTED VEGETABLE SEEDS, SCOTCH SEED POTATOES, ALL GARDEN MANURES, TOOLS AND SUNDRIES
Catalogues on application
WILLIAMSON & CO.
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
262 Argyle St., Glasgow, C. 2 (Under Central Station Bridge)

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
Tel. Western 2016
GLASGOW, W. 2

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic
House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books, Glasgow

JOHN ALVES
High Class Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
CARR'S BISCUITS
6, Kelvingrove Street
Phone 4709 Douglas

QUALITY FURNITURE SPECIALISTS
Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture are still obtainable.
Removals and Storage arranged.
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
309, Sauchiehall Street

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 288
Telegrams: Prestank Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

HELENSBURGH

Valeting and Tailoring
THE NORMAN SERVICE
87, West Clyde St., Helensburgh
Tel. 95
Dry Cleaning, Repairing, Alterations and Remodelling of every conceivable kind

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS
FIGURES
A MIDGET FOLDING STOVE DESIGNED FOR SERVICE MEN IN REMOTE OUTPOSTS BURNS A SPECIAL FUEL WHICH MAY ALSO BE EATEN
IN NORMAL TIMES THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS RECEIVE FROM 15,000 TO 20,000 LETTERS A DAY.
IT'S A FACT IN ESTES PARK, COLO., BEAVERS BUILT A DAM MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND FEET LONG
K. PARRIS
IN FOUR MONTHS MORE THAN 60 MILLION PAIRS OF DISCARDED SILK AND NYLON STOCKINGS WERE CONTRIBUTED BY U.S. WOMEN TO AID THE WAR EFFORT

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Paid Dividends

Kansas City, Mo.

The fact that kindness and consideration expressed to our fellow man pays rich dividends was recently demonstrated by a real estate dealer of this city.

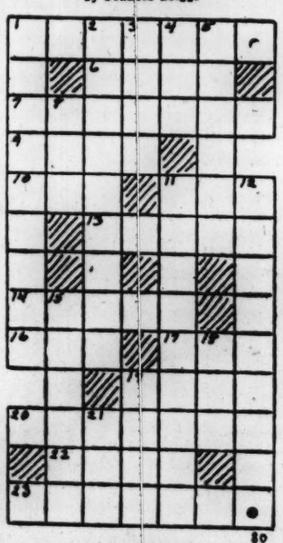
During the depression this dealer had given work to a man who was in desperate need. At various times when the man's needs seemed very pressing the dealer advanced him money which was paid back in work done at a later period. Friends, whom the dealer acquainted with the man's willingness to work, also employed him. Then came the war when there was work in abundance but a scarcity of workers, and this dealer found himself unable to get workmen to do a difficult task on property he owned. If these repairs were not made promptly, lives would be endangered and the expense entailed be enormous. Just at this time the man whom he had helped during the depression appeared, also another workman whom he had befriended. These two men worked day and night until the needed repairs were completed and the property made safe.

Space Savers

Space can be saved in your Victory Garden by training squash and cucumber vines on a trellis or fence, by raising pole beans, and staking tomatoes.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What city is subject of a poem by Carl Sandburg?
6—What is any performance in which performer has no partner or associate?
7—Milton's "showery arch" is what?
9—What tree is associated with State of Maine?
10—What was John Constable's native land (abbr.)?
11—Would you eat, pet, or sow a paddymelon?
13—What is France's largest river?
14—What is first name of Miss Janis, American actress?
16—Author of "The Cherry Orchard" was of what nationality (abbr.)?
17—To minute.
18—What is a slender pointed rod to hold meat roasted over a fire?
20—What is a wall or barrier at edge of a roof?
22—What is a measure of 2¼ inches?
23—Who was an American portrait and historical painter (poss.)?

Down
1—What person would be interested in dovetailing?
2—What is a pure, commercial form of gelatin prepared from air bladder of certain fish?
3—What is fruit of 9 Across?
4—What is a kind of white linen vestment worn by priests?
5—What is the peanut called in Southern U. S.?
8—What French river flows from Jura Mountains to the Rhone?
11—Name of what fruit is derived from similarity of green fruit to 3 Down?
12—What are compositions in three voice parts?
15—What is a lake of northern Italy and southern Switzerland?
19—Four-and-twenty blackbirds made singing for what?
20—Would you sail, wear, or bake a pagoda?
21—To knock.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

One taper lights a thousand,
Yet shines as it has shone;
And the humblest light may kindle
A brighter than its own.

—HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH

Wide World

Scenic Beauty Under Gibraltar

Recent tunneling operations at Gibraltar have revealed a series of cave chambers. Main features are their tremendous size, a profusion of calcite formations, and a lake of 70,000 gallons of water. Workers, one on raft and another on an outcropping of stalagmite in the lake, examine the cathedral-like "salt" formations.

Pity the Poor Congressman!

When Dudley M. Hughes, of Georgia, was serving in the House of Representatives he devoted much of his time to the agricultural interests of his district. That this was not always an easy task may be surmised from the following typical letter Hughes received from one of his most demanding constituents:

"Dear Dud:" ran the epistle, "Sam Yopp has been telling me of a new seedless tomato the Government is growing. I am writing to you in hopes you will send me some of the seeds."

Did You Ever Wonder

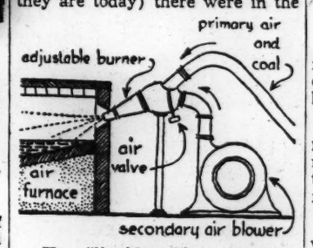
What "Fluid Coal" Is and How It Is Used in Industry?

With the fuel oil supply becoming an increasingly acute problem in portions of the United States, there has been a recent trend toward placing emphasis upon the application of "fluid coal" to forging, heat-treating, and other metallurgical furnaces which now consume enormous quantities of oil and gas in war industries.

Fluid coal is pulverized or powdered coal. It is produced by grinding ordinary coal to the fineness of dust in specially designed mills. It owes its nickname to the fact that when loose and free to move, the particles of powdered coal will flow and pour, just like a liquid.

In industrial plants, the pulverized coal has been made to flow through standard pipes as much as a quarter of a mile long. Like oil, fluid coal can be made to spray out of jets or burners, and its small particle size makes it burn very rapidly, producing a hot fire. Indeed, pulverized coal is being studied by fuel engineers at Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, as a possible economical substitute for oil in various types of industrial furnaces.

The use of pulverized coal for steel-heating furnaces is by no means a brand new idea. More than 20 years ago (when oil and gas were much more expensive than they are today) there were in the neighborhood of 700 "fluid coal" furnaces in operation in the United States.



How "liquid coal" can be used in a metallurgical air furnace.

Powdered coal has been used in the radiant-tube type of furnace with gratifying results. In this type of furnace, used in heat-treating, annealing, and enameling, combustion takes place inside alloy-steel tubes lining the furnace walls. This removes the principal objections to the use of coal in metallurgical processes, namely, the fly-ash, cinders, and sulfur produced by the burning coal.

Fluid coal also is used in some electric light and power plants.—**W. P. Keasbey**

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: A bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture tells how to cook carrots, but doesn't say why.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: People have their favorite news commentators. They select the one who pronounces "rationing" as they do.

Ryan in Boston Herald: There will be a military guard at the Hot Springs food conference, but its purpose has not yet been explained. Maybe they're going to have a peck of potatoes to exhibit to the delegates and don't want to take any chances.

Just for Fun

By Henry Boltinoff

"See here, Watkins, they ARE gifts for the democracies, but we don't have to be so smug about it."

In Lighter Vein

Equally Frank

She: "You can take me to the dance on the pier tonight if you like, unless (coyly) you meet somebody more attractive in the meantime."

He: "I say, that's very fair of you. We'll leave it like that, then, shall we?"—Exchange.

Reasonable

Two well-known reporters, James W. Faulkner and Eddie Riggs, and the poet, Ned Hamilton, were discovered one day in the act of spending a great deal of money.

"Whence this sudden display of wealth?" they were asked.

"Oh, we've just earned five thousand dollars," they chorused.

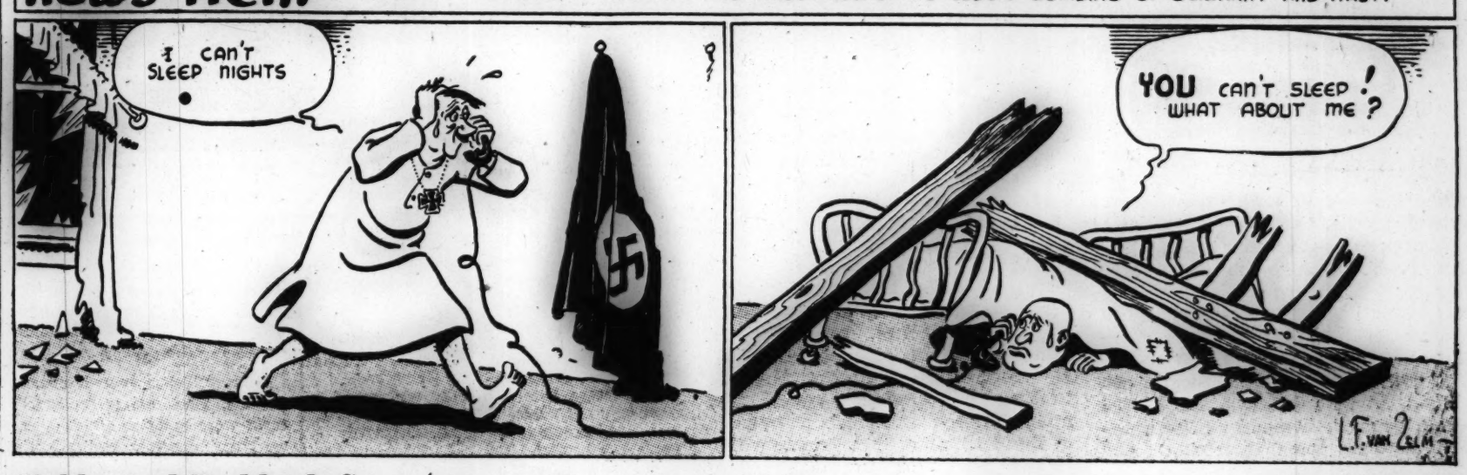
"But how?" they were asked.

"We entered a contest for the best suggestion for making automobiles safer," replied Faulkner. "The money isn't actually at hand yet, but we know we'll win—so we're spending a little of it now."

"What was the suggestion?"

Replied Hamilton, "We told them the way to make automobiles safer was to take off the wheels."

NEWS ITEM— LONDON:- AMERICAN AND RAF CONTINUE ROUND-THE-CLOCK BOMBING OF GERMANY AND ITALY.



Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Pleasant Discovery on a Warm Day*

By Le Pelley

I DON'T SEE ANY FISH IN THE RIVER
ANY TURTLES ?
WAIT A SECOND... I'LL MOVE OUT A LITTLE FARTHER
CRACK
I KNEW IT !
SPLASH
INCIDENTALLY HOW'S THE WATER ?
NOT BAD !!
MOVE OVER..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pshaw! I'd Like to Have Seen That!*

By Rodgers

"Boy, oh boy! That ol' sun is really hot today!" I wagged to Sponge this A.M.
"And I love it!" she yawned—
"A good hot day like this makes me want to dance for joy!" she purred—
"Well, why don't you?" I wagged—
I might have known she was "just talking"!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Climbing On the Band-Wagon*

By The Hagers

"Our concert by the pond will need Variety." And Scaup agreed.
A notice we put in the News, "That good musicians we could use.
The clerk behind the desk turned red. "I'd like to try out, sir," he said.
"What do you play?" Said he, "My wife Thinks I'm a turkey on the fife."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Still to Be Won

It is heartening to think of the job that has been done. It is sobering to think of the job that has yet to be done. It is time to begin thinking about the job that has yet to be done.

So President Roosevelt, writing a letter to James M. Landis, director of the Office of Civilian Defense, on that organization's second anniversary, did not talk about the triumph that for days has been on everybody's tongue. No. This is what he said:

> We have not yet won this war, and we must not withhold any human effort in fighting it. Every man, woman and child must continue to realize that this is an individual, as well as a national, battle and must continue to understand the need for accelerated activities in the discharge of these important civilian defense duties.

But civilian duties do not end with the all-clear signal after an air-raid warning. The President's words apply with equal force to the man, woman or child who mans a lathe, feeds a family or chooses between a movie and a war stamp.

Despite the swiftness of Allied victory in Africa, we are not far, even now, from that milestone which Mr. Churchill marked recently as the "end of the beginning." We are by no means at the beginning of the end. We are, in fact, at the beginning of the toughest assignment of the whole war.

For Americans such warnings as the President's are useful. Americans have had in this war no national experience comparable to the Battle of Britain, or the trial of Russia under invasion. There is too much evidence that the home front is once again looking on the war as a push-over. War is never that for the men who have to do the pushing.

The kind of victory that has been won in Africa may best be understood by noting it does not mean more gas for Sunday drivers, but, if anything, less. Though it provides a shorter route for United Nations shipping to the Near East, it puts new strains on over-all shipping by hastening the day of decision, and hence the preparations for it, all over the world.

The African triumph means not that less food will be needed in the next few months; on the contrary, it means more food may be needed sooner.

It does not mean that a coal strike is less important now than before the victory; the stake to be won with coal has become bigger and every delay in production has therefore larger potential consequences.

It does not mean that Americans can dilly-dally with inflation, for as the drain on goods becomes swifter, inflation becomes more threatening, and could hamper the war effort just when that effort means most.

It does not mean that Americans can begin buying the luxuries they so easily set their minds on; it means they should buy that next war bond instead.

No. Allied victory in Africa does not mean we have won the war. It means we have won the sobering opportunity to take on that stupendous job next—which is to say now.

Smile When You Say Potato

A potato in days of yore—and not so very yore at that—was just a "spud." Calorie-conscious females gave them a wide berth. People have adapted them to many uses—whittled them down for stoppers, used them to plug leaks in kettles and drain pipes. In fact, spuds have always taken a lot of just plain kicking around.

Whoever heard of anyone treasuring a potato? Other vegetables made their seasonal debuts in a flurry of popularity. But never potatoes. No one ever rushed to the market to see if potatoes were in. They always were. No one gave them a thought. The housewife listed them at the end of her grocery order, as an afterthought—"oh, yes, and send me a peck of potatoes."

Everyone ate them, but they were no treat. Even new potatoes failed to evoke the enthusiasm inspired by other fresh vegetables in season. They were still just potatoes—the pennies of the vegetable currency.

Today people stand in line for those "pennies," eagerly hoarding the few they may get, tenderly carrying them home as if they were orchids, paring them with bated breath lest the knife slip. No longer are they referred to as spuds. They're Potatoes, if you please, spelled with a capital.

That's the way it is on the home front anyway. In the Army—well, that's another story. If you want to hear it, just ask the soldier on k. p. They're still spuds in his language.

By Sufferance

By ukase of John L. Lewis, the United States is to be permitted to continue its war production for another 13 days. During this time, the Government of the people is expected to truckle before this Czar of the coal mines, offering exemptions from the sacrifices of war for his followers.

Then, if the obeisance is humble and the gifts sufficient, a further waft of the "royal" hand may bestow the favor of a few more months of steady coal production. Fiddlesticks! How long is this going to persist?

Mr. Lewis's extension of the "truce" settles nothing. The assertion of the War Labor Board that he challenges "the sovereignty of the United States and gives aid and comfort to the enemy" stands.

This situation must be corrected at once in the interest of United Nations morale, and before the hard-won gains of all labor are lost in a tumult of public disgust with the coal miners and their leader.

Undermining Europe

Is the blowing up of the Mohne and Eder dams a signal for invasion? The fact that the breaking of the dams by mines dropped by British planes has apparently paralyzed large areas of industry and communications in Western Germany—just the place to hamper Nazi counterattacks—makes the question a natural one. And the fact that such a blow hasn't been struck before encourages the supposition that it was timed to aid invasion. But it would be a mistake to build too many hopes of an early second front on these circumstances.

The British would probably have been glad to strike such a blow any time it became possible. The dams were broken not by bombs, but by mines, and these had to be dropped from about 100 feet. The operation apparently required unusually good flying conditions, including moonlight. If the dams were deeply breached the effects—except for floods and panic—will not soon be removed. Power plants will be short of electricity, navigable rivers and canals will be short of water.

If the report that the suggestion for breaking the dams came from a Jewish exile is correct, here is another case of Nazi oppression boomeranging. The RAF has been sowing mines in German canals for months, but the blowing of these dams indicates that a new technique has been developed which should be applicable to other key installations in Germany's industrial and transportation system. The mining of such vital plants is symbolic of the destruction that threatens Hitler's supposed fortress in a hundred places. And the floods released are as nothing to those that will wash away Naziism.

Maritime Day in '43

Britain might not have pulled through without them. The story of Stalingrad might have been different. If it were not for the men of the convoys, there might have been no invasion of Africa—no victories at Tunis and Bizerte. Certainly the picture would have been vastly different.

But the bridge of ships has held, and on Saturday, May 22, Maritime Day, the nation will pay tribute to the men who kept 'em sailing.

Theirs has been a task of great hardship and little glory. Many people owe them much, and that debt will increase as the war goes on. Merchant ships and merchant seamen will be behind every victory the future holds.

People are inclined to forget this with the spotlight of news focused on the more spectacular phases of warfare. A bill recently passed by Congress makes amends in some measure for the inadequate recognition of the seaman's valor. The War Shipping Board is now authorized to furnish merchantmen with appropriate insignia denoting their deeds. They will be entitled to wear service bars similar to those of the regular Navy men, and seamen injured or wounded in "action" will be decorated with a special medal.

Another encouraging indication that the public is beginning to appreciate its obligation to these men of the ships is the increasing number of seamen's clubs and canteens now springing up in the United States and in ports abroad. Such organizations deserve public support, along with USO clubs and other meeting places for men in uniform.

National Maritime Day—and National Maritime Week, May 16 to 22—comes this year as a welcome reminder of opportunities for Americans to express their gratitude to the merchant marine in practical ways.

The Bookshelf

Still the Fighting South

If those in the North—with 4 or 5 per cent Negro populations—are going to demand that the South—with from 25 to 49 per cent Negro populations—give up its segregation laws on the grounds of Paul's statement to the Athenians that God "hath made of one blood all nations of men," John Temple Graves II believes that attention also should be drawn to another line in the same address to the effect that He also determined "the bounds of their habitation."

Segregation is one of the things the South is willing to fight about, Mr. Graves points out in his book, THE FIGHTING SOUTH (New York: Putnam. $2.75). And he quotes with approbation the statement of the liberal New Dealer, Mark Ethridge, a member of the President's Committee on Fair Labor Practices, that it means cruel disillusionments for the Negroes' leaders "to tell them that they can expect it, or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war."

* * *

The color line in the South, however, is rapidly becoming perpendicular rather than horizontal, as one Negro editor puts it, and Mr. Graves expresses the wish that those passing judgment on the Negro problem might live where most of the Negroes live and see the problem at closer view.

After all, it would seem, the chief difference between Northern and Southern practices seems to be that segregation is legal in the South. In the North the Negro is merely told at first-class hotels and restaurants that no rooms or tables are available. In some sections, apartments, hotels, or resorts are advertised as "restricted," "Gentiles only," or—in retaliation—"Jewish only."

* * *

But the race problem occupies only a small part of this collection of Mr. Graves's essays and articles. The South fights about other things—totalitarianism, aggression, tyranny, oppression. Before Pearl Harbor, when the national proportion of Army enlistments to inductions as selectees was 49.8, Southern States boasted percentages in this order: Kentucky 123.4, Texas 98.6, Georgia 92.6, and so on down to Mississippi with 58.5. The only State in Dixie below the national average was the heavily Latin Louisiana.

Still it isn't all fighting. Mr. Graves laughs at some of the South's amusing foibles—its accents and pronunciations, its demagogues (on which it has no monopoly), and its cavalier pretensions. And the chapter on his boyhood days in Atlanta is quite the most delightful in the book.

M. W. B.

Our Readers Say—

'Teen-Age Achievement

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Most children are capable of much more than they're given to do. Let the 'teen-age youngster find something he's really interested in, and he will go at it with his whole heart. The sad part of it is that these young boys and girls often are not taken seriously by their elders. Parents are sometimes inclined to regard their 13- or 15-year-olds as "too young" to take on responsibility.

Fortunately this is not always the case. The boys and girls who are members of Junior Achievement, Inc., are proving that young people have a real "head for business." They are getting practical experience through the medium of miniature business concerns which they operate themselves.

They learn how to finance and equip a company, sell stock, manufacture products, and find markets for them. Originally a peacetime project, Junior Achievement has now turned to war production. These boys and girls are turning out, under sub-contracts, such items as wooden wedges for forging plane parts, packing plugs for airplane fuel pumps, incendiary bomb blankets, and first-aid materials for the Red Cross.

The project is fulfilling a two-fold purpose these days: aiding in the war effort and helping to head off juvenile delinquency by giving young people a real war job—a simple job that keeps them busy and gives them a feeling of importance.

The only hitch at the moment is a slight bottleneck, caused by a shortage of such equipment as workshop motors and tools. The organization, which is located at 16 East 48th Street, New York City, is eager to know of any idle machinery of this kind in home workshops which might be bought or leased.

Boston — J. R.

Mme. Chiang Doubtless Is Happy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have seen no mention of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's name in connection with the present conference in Washington. One wonders how many more slights even the patience of China will endure before we lose our greatest ally.

Those of us who have the interests of China (as well as our own) at heart feel this keenly and also feel like traitors if we fail to register a protest. Because your voice is as far reaching as it is powerful we trust that you will clear up the matter for us.

(MRS.) KATHERINE W. HAND

Montpelier, Vt.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Madame Chiang has probably accomplished just what she sought in the Washington conference: a military consultation to draw up definite plans for a Far East campaign. Chinese officials were at the conference.]

"One World's" Message

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I hope that many of your readers have seen fit to read Wendell L. Willkie's "One World," which is written by an American primarily and by a Republican secondly. It is desirable reading for citizens of both major political parties in that it presents a fact that all Americans must realize.

"One World" has an inspiring message for all Americans. It is a tract of the times and, in addition, good reporting. This reader hopes that Republicans will compare Willkie's memorable work with the pusillanimous address of Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio at New York recently.

Portland, Maine — J. L. J.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Bringing Home the "Bacon"

Down the Middle of the Road

Why Did They Surrender?

By Erwin D. Canham

The way the Germans surrendered in Tunisia—with ammunition, equipment, and food in hand, and fresh troops arriving as lately as May 5—constitutes one of the most important facts since the long-distant day when Adolf Hitler seized power in Germany.

It means, obviously, that the Nazi creed has not given Germans the inward fortitude which Russia or Britain or the United States or even stricken France have given their peoples. It means that once our side gets its power in position, once the pressure on the Nazis gets strong enough, we may expect the whole structure to shatter.

The edifice cannot be shattered without the pressure, and that will be difficult to attain. Brave men in Russia and Norway, France and Poland and Czechoslovakia, were not able in their day to apply enough pressure. The inward fortitude alone of these men was not sufficient. But when we couple the resources and the position with the fortitude, we can expect the end of the European war—a swift end. Once the eggshell cracks, it will be over.

* * *

Military history records numerous inglorious and wholesale surrenders. But few of them were quite so striking as that which we have witnessed in the last ten days in Tunisia. The Germans were magnificent troops, the great formations who have swept Europe, well-led, with good positions and equipment.

It is true that they had been subjected to severe air bombardment, but perhaps nothing worse than what Stalingrad and Sevastopol suffered for many months, or allied troops in Africa, including Americans, endured for weeks a few months ago. It is true that the United Nations had good artillery, tanks, infantry. It was with the aid of these factors that we won. But these factors do not explain the complete and abject nature of the Nazi collapse.

Indeed, the disparity between the Nazis and our forces in Tunisia was not so great, except in the air. Correspondents estimate that the troops Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander was able to put in the line were scarcely more numerous than those Gen. Jürgen von Arnim commanded. And the Germans surrendered thousands of pieces of artillery, tanks, food supplies, while they marched to prison enclosures in formation.

Moreover, the Germans had much to gain by resisting—they had time to gain for Hitler, which is vitally important. The reason some of them had been sent to Africa as recently as May 5 was because they were supposed to gain time. They had their orders. And yet they collapsed.

Why? First, undoubtedly, because we were fighting better than they were. We were driving them back. Our tactics were good. We, the despised soldiers of the democracies, had learned our lessons disconcertingly well. We had punctured the legend of invincibility. We were giving them cold steel, and hot steel, and everything else. We were not afraid to make sacrifices. Everything they had been taught about us was being disproved on the field of battle. Of course, they had learned that there were tough soldiers on our side long before this. But now they saw that we had enough of them. That led to the initial break in Axis lines.

* * *

The abject completeness of Nazi collapse came from less palpable causes. Just as the Nazis won many battles through "mental warfare," now they lost one by the same means. They had nothing to rely upon inside themselves. The great gray fog of doom swept over them. It was a kind of Götterdämmerung. This is, indeed, the way of most human wickedness. Sometimes it is stubborn, but when you find the combination—when you discover the weapon of truth which strikes directly at the source of the wickedness—the collapse is speedy. It takes a moral foundation to make morale. And if you ask—in view of this inner hollowness—what sustains the Japanese, the answer is a centuries-old fanaticism and isolationism. But in face of the widespread assumption, and partial experience, that the Japanese will fight to the last man, it is worth saying that they have not yet been confronted with a big-scale aggressive force such as brought about the Tunisian collapse. Perhaps ultimately we will have an agreeable surprise in the Orient too.

It must be added that we have to win through to this moral ascendancy the hard way. We have to learn the military and technical lessons, master the logistics, and pay the price in sacrifices. But the sacrifices will be incomparably less when we have shown that we are ready to make them. Indeed, they may be far less than we anticipate. If the United Nations had brought themselves to this willingness to sacrifice in 1939, perhaps they could have avoided the war altogether. We were not ready to pay the price of peace. Now we have paid, are paying, and we are succeeding.

The important prerequisite is to get the ring of steel around Hitler in Europe as we got it in Tunisia. That will be no simple task. But we have come a long way already. We have learned the formula. We have shown we can do it. We have determined the enemy's cracking point. Now, if it does not lure us into overconfidence, we have his measure. We know what he has, and what he hasn't, inside. We are going to put our knowledge into effect.

Mirror of World Opinion

What Our Men Fight For

Rulers and orators and, we fear, editors, try to put into words what Americans and other men of free nations are fighting for. Mrs. Alexander Thomson, chosen by the Golden Rule Foundation as the American mother of 1943, did a better job in her Mother's Day broadcast. Herself the mother of two sons in the service, Mrs. Thomson said:

> Our boys know what they are fighting for. They speak abstractly, perhaps, of liberty and justice, but for most of them the four freedoms are expressed in simple everyday terms—the right to worship, play, love, laugh, and move in absolute freedom, the right to enjoy a feeling of security.

Has anyone said it better? The field is open to try.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The Wide Horizon

Challenge to Christianity

By Dr. John Harold Ockenga

In an address before the National Association of Evangelicals for United Action

Along with the vast changes which are taking place in our nation we witness a disposition on the part of Christians to co-operate in an attempt to match in spiritual undertaking what is going on materially in the Nation and in the world. Christian leaders everywhere are . . . waiting for a clear-cut, definite, sane and progressive leadership which can inaugurate a new era for Christian influence and effectiveness. . . .

America not only will survive this war, but will emerge chastened, serious as to government, religion and morals and ready for an advance under the proper type of leadership. The present indifference to God and Christianity, the indulgence in the flesh, the influence of secularism we believe will pass. Someone must be ready to enter into that open door. If Protestantism continues as it has for more than three decades with strife and division, the opportunity will go unseized or else the door will be entered by some ritualistic branch of Christendom that is already menacing evangelical Christianity.

* * *

Absolute materialism has been ruling the realm of education for several decades. It has ruled out . . . all of the Christian tradition about God, Christ, salvation, ethics and history as superstition. Man has been considered nothing but conditioned reflexes and very few educators have been willing to jeopardize their reputation in the scientific and educational world by affirming their adherence to the Christian tradition.

But men and women have become disillusioned about the belief that man is essentially good, that this is a good world and that all is working toward progress. We have come to see that [mortal] man is a brute full of sin and that something more is needed than a trust in the inherent goodness of man. . . .

The present global war is the outgrowth of our clash of ideologies. It is a crisis that strikes through the whole structure of things.

The moral crisis is evident from the wave of licentiousness which swept the world in the postwar age and which is now having such a rage in America that many people are alarmed. What Russia did under the Bolsheviks in the twenties, what Germany did in the thirties and what Japan practiced with her Geisha girls has now become introduced into America on a scale never before known.

Joined with this is the elevation of Bacchus to a new position of god. Liquor has always been man's enemy, but now it is exalted to a new place of importance. Forty per cent of the American population indulges in alcoholic beverages. It is the purpose of the large-scale liquor interests to make alcoholics out of the masses of young men going into the armed services of the Nation. A rising tide of indignation is expressing itself all over this nation against such practices.

Dishonesty in the life of individual people as never before has been brought to the surface by national rationing. . . .

* * *

Unless the Church can produce some thinkers who will lead us in positive channels our spiral of degradation will continue downward. Similarly there is a great need in the field of statesmanship. A half century ago the great statesmen of American life substantiated their convictions by quotations from the Word of God. The need is even more evident in the business world. The business leaders of this nation who at the same time are leaders of evangelical thought are fewer and fewer. There was a day when governors, business leaders, statesmen, professional men would serve on evangelical committees for city-wide campaigns.

We need a new life in these realms of our national existence if our crisis is to be averted. There must be a new power in personal life. Christians today are altogether too much like the pagan and heathen world both in actions and in life. Large movements exist in America in which young people and business men are wearing buttons to show that they are Christians. When a man needs a button in his lapel or upon his vest to let someone know that he is a Christian, there is something wrong with his Christianity. The gulf between what we say and what we do is too great. It must be closed. . . .

Our first line of defense is not in Tunisia nor Guadalcanal nor Burma nor the Aleutians. Our first line of defense consists of righteousness in the individual soul.

Our salvation after the war is not a new economic or social order nor a political new deal, but it must find its basis in Biblical Christianity. . . . There must be a resurgence of Christian life, or darkness will claim our age. The hour has struck when there is no alternative.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 611 Olive Street
Kansas City ..... 1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco ..... 62b Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 650 South Grand Avenue
Seattle ..... 1326 Fifth Avenue
London ..... Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.